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Thursday, December 7, 1843.

# "George and John."

While certain reformers are doing all they can to advance the interests of the working classes,

by emancipating them from the vicious arrangements of society, there are others busily engaged in prosecuting an opposite policy. They would disenthral the laborer by making him a slave. They would release him from social tyranny by elevating him to the condition of personal slavery. They would substitute the pang of want, by the whip of the overseer; deeming a chain, with a peck of corn a week, full compensation for free limbs, with an empty stomach .

These regenerators of humanity delight drawing contrasts between the condition of the starving operatives of Europe, & the sleek slaves of America; nor do they scruple at times to insinuate that the poor mechanic of the North, would be the gainer by exchanging places with the slave of the South.

As a specimen of the way in which these reform ers are carrying on their plans, we shall quote freely from a sentimental little tale, in the New York Courier and Enquirer, which is copied into the National Intelligencer, doubtless on account of its rich literary merits, and benevolent design. It is entitled George and John Evans, or a story of slavery. The Courier commends it to the attention of its readers, as something admirable, with the original remark, that "some are born with silver spoons in their mouth, and some with quality than those of the white operatives.

things first. The story-teller then begins to do paratively a near neighbor to the United States. up the agreeables of the horn ladle-gentry of the na moonlight evening " An Just hear that fellow man with his haugh ha-he- and the possession of the Oregon Territory. laugh about."

leave of "Massa," "and such a howling among the truths, inventions and discoveries of each the younger ones, and expressions of sincere grief will become the property of all. on the part of the older ones was truly distressing!" "Massa go away ober de sea-he no come back for long time-and if massa get drowned he neber come back-O, O, O."

"O, O,"-Colonel Webb should have a medal for this dramatic passage.

"Well," exclaimed brother John, "that was a trying scene"-Oh my! "But if you were to be present when I return, it would gladden your heart, for there will be the same grouping, and such a display of ivory, and hearty congratula-

So they went on in friendly discourse, brother John enlarging upon the blessings of slavery-

If any one after reading this singularly dra matic and pathetic story, can resist the conclusion that the operatives of England had better seek to meliorate their condition by placing themselves under a Southern overseer, why he must be a very obstinate fellow-that is all. Until they do, let them rest assured, that they will nevhaugh—ha—ha—he—ha—he—ha—he na-ha-ham

As the Courier promises to favor us with the result of brother John's visit to the "old patrimonial estate, of Maythen der Elyth," and announa mission of philanthropy to the slaves of this country-we would respectfully submit to the onel, whether it would not be well to collect them carefully together, & commission brother George to take out a copy-right for them in England. A little volume of stories, possessing so much liter-

We perceive that some of our cot re appealing to the selfish feelings of slaveholders, against the annexation of Texas. Annex that territory to the Union, they say, bring it in competition with the cotton lands of this co and you reduce the value of every acre of the lands fifty per cent., and depopulate the planting states. We cannot exactly see the reason ness of this idea. The cotton-lands of Texas will exist, whether annexed to the Union or not. Their ability to raise cotton will not be diminished by the territory remaining independent. It will be the interest of England, to allow a free import of that product from Texas; so that, under this view, the only question for the planter to decide is, whether he will have the competition within the Union or out of it. If the territory is sell out his old lands and remove to Texas, without ceasing to be a citizen of the United States. But Texas out of the Union, then if, to remedy the evil resulting from her competition, he should become a resident there, he would lose his citizenship in this country.

This appeal to the selfishness of the slaveholder mounts therefore to nothing:

Another asks, "what is it that has crippled the cotton-growers of Vinginia, Georgia and even parts of Tennessee? It is, the opening of newer and more fertile cotton lands in the West; this is the cause of the depopulation of the old Southern States, and the fall in the price of lands every where in them."

Not exactly. This is not a fair presentation of the case. Have not new and more fertile lands been opened in the West for the old Northern States? Has not the tide of emigration been stronger towards these new lands than the new cotton growing country? Why have not these old States been depopulated-why has not the price of land depreciated in them? The per cent. increase of population in the free region of the West is far greater than in the new cotton-growing lands and the increase of the population in the old Northern States has ranged for the last ten or twenty years from 20 to 40 per cent, while the population of the old Southern States has remain ed for the last ten years almost stationary.

We are always sorry to see statements so loose and so delusive-so well calculated too to perpetuate the blindness of the South to the real cause of all its evils, which is slavery, and slavery Liberty, till they became intoxicated. They re- and patriot.

### Grand Projects. The subject of one of Mr. Wheaton's able let

that the horn ladles of the slaves are of better the impending revolutions in the commercial world. These are to be accomplished by re-op-George and John are the sons of an old man in eng the old route to the East Indies, through Egypt England, engaged in the iron and coal business. and the Red Sea; & by opening a new route to the John goes to America to seek his fortune, and be- same world, through a canal across the isthmus comes a planter. George stays at home, and fol- which connects North and South America. The lows the business of his tather. In due time he necessity of the long and troublesome voyage aturns abolitionist, and goes to see his brother John, round Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope will full of zeal against slavery. His desire is to dis- thus be removed. The distance between Europe John tells him to wait a bit-he wants him to see or one fourth, & the same world will become com-

The late important changes in China, by which South. For example, the master don't raise his own the commerce of that immense region is thrown poultry-but the slave does, and makes his master open to all nations, enhances the importance of pay "cash down, and the highest price." Several these projects. This country especially, cannot of brother John's slaves "had fiddles and they but feel the deepest interest in any scheme which proposes to diminish the distance and the peril then they would laugh, oh, how they would laugh! of the voyage between her and the rich world Brother George is astounded, and says he, "it is whose shores are watered by the Pacific. A cavery remarkable that these very black people and nal across the isthmus would give us pre-eminent all slaves too, should laugh so loud and so long. advantages both as it regards the trade of China,

he-he-ha-ha-ha-ha. How very odd." Where- But, the most pleasing aspect under which upon, out speaks a little fellow-"why uncle, these impending revolutions can be contempladon't your people laugh?" Uncle George tells ted is, the great facilities they will afford to the him that it is of no use, some of them are so far spread of civilization and christianity, and the down in the earth, digging coal-and then "free- new inducements they will hold out to a cultivamen don't laugh, unless there is something to tion of the spirit of universal brotherhood. Let these communications be opened, and steam-nav Well, the time comes for brother George to go igation carried to its perfection; and the extremes home, when a scene occurs "as remarkable as it of the earth will meet, the most distant nations was penetrating." The slaves have come to take will be brought into friendly neighborhood, and

## Western Africa.

The Missionary Herald is peculiarly rich, this month, in valuable matter. The extracts from erable mistake, that. the journal of Mr. Griswold, Missionary in Western Africa, and Mr. Abeel, stationed hitherto at Amoy, China, are full of interest. In the month of June, Mr. Griswold made an

excursion up the Gaboon river, to Cape Clara turing establishments. It is thought to be valuand Corisco Island. He describes their mode of able. catching turtle at the Cape. They make nets, some fifty or sixty feet long, of the fibres of the pine-apple leaf, which are as strong as flax. The net is set, and they watch it for days. If the turtle is suffered to remain long in the water, it is at which, brother George being sorely puzzled by drowned. Turtles are caught in this way, weighthe things which the property of the things which the property of the property the things which he had seen, could only exclaim, ing from one to two hundred pounds. The largest turtles, whose shells are said to be three or four feet in diameter, and ten or twelve in circumference, are found upon the beach, and killed with muskets.

Near Little Corisco, Mr. Griswold turned aside Fox in Washington. to visit a village, whose inhabitants had never seen a white man. The little children screamed er be able to rise to the sublime enjoyment of the less that they had never seen so frightful a looking creature as the white man.

At Little Corisco, Mr. Griswold saw a fearful exhibition of the superstition of the people. A young man having died rather suddenly, his ces that he has another story in pickle about the death by witchcraft. He confessed his guilt, we brother was charged with having produced his "Count Blowmynozoff," a Russian serf-holder, on tied neck and heels, with a stone to his neck and thrown into the sea. In all the places he editors of the Intelligencer and the ingenious Colable, and they had made some advances in civil-

> The Corisco men are adventurous sailors. Mr Griswold set sail one morning for Corisco Island,

## CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1843.

The Popes's Bull against Slavery.

Pope's Bull against slavery, as if it had just con to light. We have often had occasion to remine our readers of this characteristic of the politics press. Some fact or event has been disclosed in anti-slavery world, has constituted the sul ject of discussion for weeks or months in its newspapers, and at last ceased to excite their atention. For one, two, or three years, it sleeps ill all at once, an editor who has never though t worth while to look into an anti-slavery journ al, happens to alight upon this same fact, vent, announces it as something new and extra ordinary, and directly the newspaper press teem with notices of the rare discovery!

So it has fared with Pope Gregory's Bull. We published it so long ago as 1840, at which time too it appeared in the anti-slavery papers gener annexed, all he will be obliged to do, will be to ally. Now, for the first time, the political paper of the country are announcing to their readers the veritable existence of such a Bull! Rapid vehicles of intelligence, are they not? If people would only take the trouble to subscribe for antislavery journals, they could teach their ordinary newspapers many things.

We re-publish the "Bull" to-day on our first

| K WIRWINGS        | Libe      | rty Vote | 88.    | alia i |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|
| wor sirtle        | 1840.     | 1641.    | 1842.  | -11    |
| Maine,            | 194       | 1,662    | 2,654  | 6,     |
| N. Hampshi        | re, 111   | 2,358    | 6,110  | 3,     |
| Vermont,          | 319       | 2,784*   | 2,091  | 3,     |
| Massa'ts.         | 1,415     | 3,722    | 6,422  | 9,     |
| Connecticut,      | 174       | 1,319    | 1,777  | Stock  |
| New York,         | 2,809     | 5,882    | 7,262  | 15,8   |
| Pennsylvania, 343 |           | 818+     | 1,114+ | 2,4    |
| Ohio,             | 904       | 2,848    | 5,423  | 7,5    |
| Illinois,         | 159       | 527      | 931    | 1.5    |
| Michigan,         | 328       | 858      | 2,130  | 10     |
| Indiana,          | Test last | Diciple  | 900    | 1,6    |
| -                 | -         |          | -      | -      |

6,754 20,688 34,814 51,949

\*Increased by peculiar local causes.

The vote of Michigan and Connecticut will obably swell the entire vote to 56,000. In 1840, the proportion of Liberty votes was one in four hundred. In 1843, it is one in forty!

neighbors, had been drinking together, in East the fostering care of every American statesman turned together to Ford's house, where they began toquarrel. Ballard lifted his jug, and went out to go home. Ford followed him. From words horn ladles"—and for his part, he seems to think ters to the National Institute at Washington, is, they came to blows, when Ford stabbed Ballard in two places, one blow reaching his heart. He died an hour afterwards. The murderer was arrested and committed.

Ford is about sixty-Ballard was thirty and has left a wife and child. Both were from Tennessee, and old acquaintances.

The seven persons, held as slaves, in Florida, in violation of the Constitution of the United cuss the subject with his brother forthwith-but & the Eastern world will be shortened one-fifth States, who lately fled, and escaped in a boat to Nassau, a British port, have been indicted for murder, in Florida, and will of course be demanded by our Government, under the 10th article of the Treaty of Washington. Look out for difficulties!

Unfettered.

"Mississippi is free; at the recent election she

be glad to know that we have a free state in South .- N. O. Picayune." As to that, every slave-holding state is pri

eminently free: for what is slavery but the habitual repudiation of debts due its subjects?"

## Santa Anna.

It seems that Santa Anna, though retiring from the immediate and formal exercise of the Exec-

Coal Mine Discovered.

An anthracite coal mine was lately discovered at Ulster, N. York, only a few rods from a navigable creek, and right in the midst of manufactions with business as to render it impossible for the igable creek, and right in the midst of manufacting with all their brown indestructions.

## Division.

The Washington City Spectator, Mr. Calhoun's reputed organ, takes the ground that there is a division in the Democratic party, about principles. as well as men. It is intimated that Mr. Calhoun will be a candidate, whatsoever a convention may decide.

New Minister at Washington. It is said that Mr. Packenham, late British Minister to Mexico, is to take the place of Mr.

### Penitentiary Fired. convicts in the Alabama penitentiary

fire to it on the 18th ult., and had the pleasure of burning up the work-shops, without being able to escape, as they had hoped,

Judge Presented. Judge Mullanphy of St. Louis, has been presented by the Grand Jury of that place, for his

### Friday, December 5, 1834. GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

and House of Representatives:

Your assemblage at this time, at the seat Government, occurs under circumstances which calls for our grateful acknowledgments to Him who controls the destinies of mankind, for the continue to receive, at his hands. During the past season, our citizens have generally been blessed with their usual health, with hieral crops, and all the comforts of life calculated to render them happy. In our civil and political relations, we have peace without, and tranquility within, our borders. Intellectual improve-

Its advantages and blessings are beginning to be duly appreciated by all our citizens. Opposition to it has, in a great measure, ceased. I into has given te it form and permanency, and its existence, as a part of the settled policy of the State, we confidently believe, will continue so

long as our republican institutions are cherished and upheld by a free people.

It is not, however, all we should desire it to be. We should aim to improve our common schools, and give to them the capacity of im parting a more enlarged and liberal education; we should seek to elevate the grade of public in Rum and Murder.

The Logan Gazette gives the particulars of a murder, committed in Logan county, November 29th. Thomas A. Ballard and Mordecai Ford, neighbors, had been drinking together, in East the fraction, so as to be in unison with the progressive spirit which is now animating the civilibrated world. The education of the rising youth of our country, thus qualifying them for self-ingovernment, and the maintenance of free institutions, is an object which commends itself to the fact increase.

> I would beg leave to call your attention to ble it to meet the wants and exigencies of New York, on the first day of May, a the people. I am fully aware that too frequent to the terms of the contract existing hanges of the fundamental law of the State might tend to unsettle the great principles on which the Constitution itself is founded. But if it can be shown that any portion of that instruction, and the wants of the people, we should not hesitate to seek a remedy. The framers of the Constitution contemplated future amendments, and have provided in the instrument itself the mode and manner in which it may be altered or amended. The fifth section of the coverth asticle provides, that whenever two the Bank of Chillicothe, the payment of two hundred and eighty one thousand dollars, due the first day of November, at which date the debt was paid, in the city of New York, in cash. The debt of fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty three dollars, due the Bank of Woosterland that institution, was postponed until the first day of November, at which date the debt was paid, in the city of New York, in cash. The debt of fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty three dollars, due the Carrent rates and prices of sales, in New York City, on the fifteen thousand that institution, was postponed until the first day of November, at which date the debt was paid, in the city of New York, in cash. seventh article provides, that whenever two-thirds of the General Assembly shall think it necessary to amend or change the Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the election for members of the Ger sembly, to vote for or against a Convention, and if it shall appear that a majority of the citizens of the State, voting for Representatives, have voted for a Conve tion, the General Assembly shall, at the recent election she will not the Abolitionists we have a free state in the electors that choose the General Assembly, who shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the Constitution. It is further provided in the same section, that no alteration of the Constitution shall ever take place so as to introduce slavery or involuntary serviside into this State.

the immediate and formal exercise of the Executive functions of the Mexican Government, still maintain a supervisory power. The Provisional Government, until Feb. 1844, when the President constitutionally elected will take possession, is conferred upon General Don Valentin Canalizo, and the four executive Secretaries in chief.

Native Americans.

The "Native Americans" and Irish Repealers have had a fight in New York, resulting in bloody noses, torn shirts &c. We see the Times says the Abolition Repealers made the attack. A considerable mistake, that.

The statute has given to this tribunal an ex-

ents, to dispose of it in a manner satisfactory to themselves, or with a due regard to the legal rights of parties. They are forced to continue causes after they have been prepared by the parties for trial, for the want of time to hear them; thus throwing on one or the other party a heavy bill of costs, which might be entirely avoidedunder a judicial system differently organized. It would not be difficult to demonstrate, in reference to our Supreme Court, that it is the most expensive judicial system in the United States. The smount of costs that are annually thrown upon litterate hy message of the continuous The amount of costs that are annually thrown upon litigants, by reason of the continuance of their causes, for the want of time to try them, would, in the aggregate, far exceed the amount paid in any State in this Union to maintain its entire judicial system. It is not only an expensive system and burdenappe to the poule, but sive system and burdensome to the people, but, n its practical bearings, produces, in most caes, a delay, and, in many, almost a denial . ses, a delay, and, in many, almost a denial of the administration of justice. The system, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, was adequate to the wants of the peeple; but our condition, as a civil community, is very dif-ferent now from what it was then. At that

time there were but nine counties in the State with a population falling short of sixty thousand. We had but little wealth, a very limited comfrequent adjournments of Court, thus delaying merce and no manufactures. The usual sour ces of litigation were few, and the business of INTERESTING TEMPERANCE INCIDENT. At in almost every point of view, is now entirely change meeting of the Washington Tempera large meeting of the Washington Temperance Society last evening at their Hall, an interesting incident took place, in the reunion of a man and his wife who had been union of a man and his wife who had been union of a man and his wife who had been union of a man and his wife who had been union of a man and manufacseparated for many years, in consequence of millions. The trade, commerce, and manufac-intemperance on the part of the husband, tures, together with the wealth and business of Griswold set sail one morning for Corisco Island, and distinguished by sentiments at once so beautiful and novel, would greatly add to the literary reputation of our country abroad.

By Authority.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, tells the good people they may dismiss all their apprehensions. Texas cannot be annexed to the Union for two reasons. First, she will not come—2ly, we will not let her. Such, is the substance of the substance of the substance of the property of the tensors—1st, the Courier is not wise than its neighbors; 2ly, it is not quite so

Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of Texas will come if we let it; the Such is the substance of the text and business of the husband, then the such such such that these feet wide, and fifteen feet long, and carried so much sail, and fifteen feet long, and carried so much sail, and fifteen feet long, and carried so much sail, and fifteen feet long, and carried so much sail, and fifteen feet long, and carried so much sail, and fifteen feet long, and fact the such sail manufaction is intermetated to the first the such that the such sail manufaction is intermetated to the said fifteen feet long, and fact the such said fifteen feet long, and fifteen feet lo evil can result from this. The only action and Coal of this valley, which promises, it which you can take in the matter is, to submit few years to afford a considerable revenue. The Question of convention, or no convention. The Muskingom Improvement has been kept to the electors of the state. The question is in general good condition during the season,—safe in their hands, and they will no doubt dispose of it in the way best calculated to secure siderably increased, and there is reason to believe ple after all will continue apprehensive, for two work bailing out the water, while the others padgood and sufficient reasons—let, the Courier is
no wiser than its neighbors; 2ly, it is not quite so
Texas will come if we let it; the South will
have it, unless we hinder.

The good peowise, and right themselves. One of the others padwise, scene is described as having been deeply the described as having been deeply affecting and full of interest. It is hoped that constancy may in future be their guithat constancy may in future be their guiding star, and temperance the everlasting toothold in this interesting country. The Corismotto. Some happy remarks, were made on
the occasion by Mr. W. Mitchell, President
of the Society.

No subject has elicited more discussion, or

cxcited a deeper interest in the public mind, in this State, than the question of the currency. It is not strange that such has been the case. The vast amount of worthless and depreciated paper thrown upon the laboring and business classes of the community by our own and the banks of surrounding States, was well calculated to excite discussions.

banks of surrounding States, was well calculated to excite discussion among the people, and a critical examination into the defects and imperfections of that system of banking which had entailed on them so many evils. The result of this discussion and examination has been the unequivocal condemnation, by the people, of our old system of banking. Its insecurity, and its capability of being converted into an instrument to defrand the people, has been demonstrated too clearly to admit, at this time, of controversy. The difficult question which we are now called The difficult question which we are now called upon to dispose of, is what system shall we adopt in its place? Shall we replace the old by a new and reformed system of banking; and if so, what shall be its details? On these questions

advance under our wise and enlightened system of cducation. We are, as a people, increasing in population and wealth in a ratio that has no sparallel in the history of any of our sister States, and but few examples in the history of the human family.

The nu crous blessings we have been permitted to enjoy, and our prosperous condition as a prople, place us under renewed obligations to the Giver of all good. It is to be hoped that these blessings will not be showered upon us in vain, but that they will be received with grate ful hearts, and applied to the advancement of the general good.

Coming as you do from every section of the State, and having recently mingled with your

I have heretofore, on several occasions, given my

Coming as you do from every section of the State, and having recently mingled with your constituents, and learned their wants and wishes in relation to all local mutters, you will be able to fulfil the great objects of your trust, and meet the just expectations of your constituents in reference to all subjects of his kind without any suggestions from rue. In obscience to the obligations imposed on me by the Constitution, I will proceed to call your attention to several subjects of general interest, and lay before you the condition of our public institutions.

Our common school system has taken a strong and I trust a permanent hold on the public mind. Its advantages and blessings are beginning to be duly appreciated by all our citizens. Opposition to it has, in a great measure, ceased. I ime

If we would approach this subject in the proper spirit, an livest it of all party considerations, and look alone to the

million of dollars, authorized by an act of the General Assembly of last session, for the payobtained in New York, on terms making it par in Ohio. Six hundred thousand dollars on the thirteenth of May last, and nine hundred thou

The debt of two hundred and fifty thousand the subject of the amendment of the Condollars, due to the Franklin Bank of Columbus stitution of the State, with the view of was settled by payments in stock, at the curremodeling our judicial system so as to ena-ble it to meet the wants and exigencies of New York, on the first day of May, agreeably the former fund commissioners and that institunaight tend to unsettle the great principles on tion. By a modification of the contract with which the Constitution itself is founded. But if the Bank of Chillicothe, the payment of two

The seven per centum loan has been mostly

disbursed to the dayment of the domestic cred itors, and it is probable there will be a deficien eral As- cy of more than one hundred thousand dollars, to complete the redemption of outstanding checks. During the past summer, I authorized the

Acting Fund Commissioner to receive, from the public authorities at Washington city, the dividend arising from the sales of the public lands, due this State, amounting to the sum of six thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dolars, which has been received.

The following statement will show the condition of the General Revenue, and the State Common S
The amount received from taxation, the
Penitentiary, and other sources, during
the year ending 15th Nov. 1843,
Balance in the Treasury November 15th,
1843...... Amount of expenditure for the government during this year. 189,500 9 Transfer to Canal fund...... 40,000 0

From this is to be deducted the taxes paid during this year, belonging to and School Funds, £95,086,73,1 Balance, November 15, 1843

STATE COMMON SCHOOL FUND. Amount of fund received from interest on Surplus Revenue, taxes on Banks, tax on Grand Levy, and interest on School Lands,
Amount distributed to counties, 40.132,47,9

Salance, November 15, 1843. The following statement will show the amount of revenue received on the Public Works of the State, and the amount expended for repairs, for this year, and the amount of the state of the s f Canal tax for 1842: CANAL FUND. Amount of tolls on the Ohio and Miami
Canals, for the year ending November
15 1843.
On the Miami Extension.
On the Wabash and Erie.
On Hocking.
On Walbonding.
On Muskingum Improvement. . \$374,043

Expended for repairs on Obio Canal, Miami and Miami Extension Wahash and Erie Hocking Muskingum Improvement \$120,977 39 55,847 39 195,437 46

Add Canal Tax, 1842 . 882,555 4 gain, the Miami Extension.....\$3,202 40 

 Miami Canal
 23,406
 48

 Wabash and Erie
 31,574
 48

 Hocking
 135
 32

 Walhonding
 62
 77

 202
 202
 48

s on the Public Works, compared with last The navigation of the Ohio Canal has bee

. 2.844 68

are navigation of the Onio Canar has been stained throughout the season, without and serious interruption. The fall in the price of wheat, soon after harvest, induced farmers to withhold it from market. Consequently, the business of transporting produce has been much less than was anticipated, and the revenue from talls seriously, but temporarily, effected. olls seriously, but temporarily, affected. The Walhonding Canal has remained in good

condition; but from its limited extent, not much revenue can be anticipated from it, until one or more of its extensions are completed.

that this work will, in due time, be profitable. The Wabash and Eric Canal has been, during

Reservoir, which supplie the upper portion of the walls are now as high as the besement. It is the canal with water, has answered fully, the two hundred and eighteen feet long, and will accommodate about one hundred patients. The necessary contracts for lumber have been made, and to interr pt navigation, since the opening of the canal in the month of May last. The amount convicts have now about one million of brick of tolls received on this work since the opening ready for next of navigation, is less than was anticipated, but it is believed that next season a largely increased amount of business will be done on this canal, which will continue to augment yearly, with

the rapid growth of the country.

I addressed a note, some time since, to the member of the Board of Public Works, having have received no reply, owing, as I understand, to the indisposition of the gentleman having charge of those works. I am, therefore, unable

If we have not realized, in all cases, as large an amount of revenue from our public works as we anticipated, we have been compensated by an increase in population and wealth, and the additional value they have imparted to real estate; and by the enhanced price of our various staple commodities. The large amount of our State debt, however, which is now over seventeen millions, the great searcity of money and een millions, the great scarcity of money, and he heavy burdens our citizens are compelled to bear in order to preserve the faith and credit of met our public engagements, and preserved un-sullied the credit of the State. After having overcome all the difficulties we have had to enter within the last few years, growing out of the extraordinary pressure of the times, now that a new era of prosperity has commenced, no doubt can be entertained but that in future we will be equally prompt in the discharge of all our public engagements. It is due, however, to the tax aying community, that the public debt should ot be increased, and that their burdens should be diminished as far as practicable.

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary on last day of November, 1842, was four hun dred and sixty one. The number received dur-ing the past year is one hundred and thirty-two. There has left during the last named period, one nundred and forty-seven, including those whose terms of service expired—those who have been pardoned—twelve who died from disease—two who committed suicide—one who was murdered -three who escaped, and four who were di charged by writ of error from the Supreme Court. On the thirteenth of November, 1841, there was in the Penitentiary four hundred and eighty perons. On the 30th of November, 1842, the number was four hundred and sixty-one, showing a decrease of nineteen. On the 30th of November 843, the number was four hundred and forty-six howing a decrease, within the last year, of een, and an aggregate decrease, within the last wo years, of thirty-four. From these facts it would appear that crime is decreasing within the two years, of State, instead of increasing, as might reasonably be expected within an increase of population.

In examining into the various causes which have seduced the unfortunate convicts from the path of virtue to that of crime, it is found that the use of ardent spirits has had an active agency, and contributed largely to swell the number of the inmates of the Penitentiary. The powerful moral influence which has been brought to bear on the public mind, within the last two years, against the use of ardent spirits, has, no doubt, had a material influence in preserving the norals of our citizens. It would be going too far to say, that the diminution o as exhibited by the above facts, has been mainly brought about by this means. If this conbe correct, those who have been instrumental in producing this reform, have increased ndncements to persevere in a cause consecrate by religion and enjoined by patriotism.

One hundred and sixty-five of the convicts are employed in the manufacture of hardware; sixtyfive are engaged in the cooper-shop; twenty-eight in the tailor shop; about five in the manufactur brooms: twenty have been, until recently, en-\$263,909 00 3

64:361 25 8

328,270 26 1

229,500 91 0

98,769 35 1

of brooms: twenty have been, until recently, engaged in making cabinet work; forty-five have been employed under the direction of the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, and the remainder (many of whom are not able bodied men) have been engaged in various matters in and about the prison. For the purpose of employing a portion of hands in a manner less exceptionable to the mechanical interest of the State, the Warden, with the approphation of the Direction of the Direction of the state, the warden with the approphation of the Direction of the State, the warden with the approphation of the Direction of the state, the warden with the approphation of the Direction of the state, the warden with the approphation of the Direction of the state, the warden with the approphation of the warden with the approphation of the state, the warden with the warden with the warden with the approphation of the state, the warden with the approphation the Warden, with the approbation of the Direc tors, has agreed to an arrangement by which the cabinet making business is no longer carried on in the prison. To effect the same obect, it has been determined not to renew the boot and shoe contract, so that in a short time the causes of complaint against the prison for its interference with mechanical labor will be very much dimin-

There has been an unusual amount of sickness in the prison during the last year. The hospital has contained from twenty-five to one hundred and ninety-three per day, the average number per day being about thirty-three. The whole number of days labor which has been lost during this year from sickness is between eight and nine thousand, which s about three thousand days more than was lost las year from the same cause. There has, however, been but few deaths-only twelve by disease-two by suicide, and one by murder.

The aggregate earnings of the institution will be about thirty-eight thousand six hundred dollars. about thirty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.—
The whole expenditures will amount to about twenty-three thousand six hundred dollars: leaving a balance paid into the State Treasury of upwards of sixteen thousand dollars. These sums may be slightly varied, but they are believed to be sufficiently accurate to give you a correct general knowledge of the financial condition of the institution.—
It will be seen that, notwithstanding the reduced number of men in the prison for the last year, and the number unemployed in the forepart of it, and the unusual amount of disease that prevailed, the nett profits of the institution falls but little short of former years.

nett profits of the institution falls but little short of former years.

Among the various institutions which the philanthrophy of the State has erected, none are entitled to more favor than the Lunatic Asylum. The loss of reason is a misfortune to which all are subject. No strength or vigor of mind is exempt from this calamity. To restore this unfortunate class of our citizens to their reason, or mitigate their misfortunes, are objects which commend themselves to the generous sympathies of all. Whatever we may give for such noble purposes and humane objects, we will receive in return an ample reward in the recollection of having contributed to meliorate the condition of a class of our citizens, who, above all others, are entitled to public sympathy.

The number of the patients who have been inmates of

of a class of our citizens, who, above an obsers, at the to public sympathy.

The number of the patients who have been immates of this institution, since November 15, 1842, is two hundred and seven—males, one hundred and five; females, one hundred and two. The number of patients remaining in the asylum at the end o' last year, was one hundred and forty-two—males, sevenly-five; females sitty-seven. During the past year, sixty-five patients have been admitted—males, thirty-two; females, thirty-three; all citizens of this State. The number discharged, in the past year, was fifty-nine—males, thirty-females, twenty-nine. Of these, thirty-eight were discharged, recovered; seven, improved; ten, stationary; and four by death. All the recent cases discharged, were restored. Uninterrupted good health has prevailed in the institution during the year.

This institution has now been in operation five years. During this period, four hundred and

years. During this period, four hundred and seventy-three insane persons have been under its care; and two hundred and three have been discharged, recovered; which is a fraction less than forty-three per cent. The institution is still press-ed with applications for admission from our own citizens, far beyond the means of accommoda-

The Hocking Canal is now completed to Athens, a distance of fifty-six miles from its junction with the Ohio Canal. Facilities are now afforded for the transportation of the Salt and Coal of this valley, which promises, in a ford a considerable revenue.

At the last session of the General Assembly, and act was passed for the enlargement of the asylum, by the erection of two additional buildings, one for each sex. The act appropriates the sum of twenty thousand dollars in convict labor. Five thousand dollars in convict labor. Five thousand dollars in convict labor. sand dollars in convict labor. Five thousand dol-lars of this money was appropriated for the com-mencement of the operations last year. The con-victs of the penitentiary, were accordingly, set to work early last spring, at making the necessary brick, and preparing materials, &c. The founda-tion of the west building, intended for males, was commenced the first week of September last, and

it is principally delivered and ready for use. The convicts have now about one million of brick ready for next spring. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that the necessary appropriations of money and convict labor be continued until the building are full.

Cost Soliason

WOLE NO. 377

The Asylum for the education of the Blind, is fully organized and in a prosperous condi-There are now fifty-eight pupils in this inst who are receiving the advantages of educar charge of the Miami Canal and Extension, the who are receiving the advantages of education as Warren county Canal, and National Road, but moral instruction. The immates are instructed in all the branches usually taught seeing children in our high schools, including most of the moral and natural sciences. In addition to this the male puto the indisposition of the gentleman having charge of those works. I am, therefore, unable to give you any satisfactory information in relation to their condition during the past season.

The completion of the Miami Extension Canal (a distance of thirty-five miles) has been let at three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars, payable in domestic six per cent bonds, which is forty-five thousand dollars less than the

eighty-six pupils, a greater number than at any former period. The education of the deaf and dumb was one of the first benevolent enterprises in which the State of Ohio engaged. From the want of experience and the necessary means, an with an indefinite idea of the extent of the ac commodations required, (a knowledge which exare not so spacious as they should have been. They are, consequently, at the present time, very much crowded; and there now exists a pressing necessity that they should be so enlarged as to be bear in order to preserve the faith and credit of the State, admonish us not to extend or enlarge adequate to the growing wants of the country.—

An act providing for the education of an increastroduce a rigid system of economy in every department of the State Government. Amidst all the difficulties of the times, we have promptly met our public engagements and present of the last ession of the General Assembly, with little or no expecition, but through the butwith little or no opposition, but, through the hurry of the adjournment, was not called up for its third reading and final passage in the House of Representatives, and consequently did not become a law. It is highly important for the interest of the Asylum that a law, embracing the a-bove objects, should be passed at the present ses-sion. This institution never has been more successfully employed in accomplishing the high objects for which it was instituted, and never more worthy of public esteem and confidence than at

the present time.

You will receive, in due time, detailed reports You will receive, in due time, detailed reports from those having charge of our various public institutions, which will give you all the information in relation thereto that you may desire. I have no doubt you will find their several conditions highly creditable to those who have been intrusted with their supervision and management, and that the great objects of their foundation have been eminently realized.

Complaints by our military officers have been frequently made of numerous defects in our militial system. I do not profess to be sufficiently informed on military subjects to make any valuable sugges-

on military subjects to make any valuable tions to you in relation to the improvement of the existing militia laws. It is expected you will receive, during the present session, from officers whose knowledge of military matters will entitle their suggestions to a favorable consideration, memorials pointing out the defects in the present system and suggesting such approximents as the public tem and suggesting such amendments as the public interest demands. The people of this country, from their constant use of firearms and well known patriotism, are capable of being converted, at any time, into soldiers for the national defence. What we, therefore most want is an efficient corps of offi-cers, well instructed in the various branches of the military art, who would, at all times, be ready and capable of taking the command of the militia when called into service. It would seem to me, therefore, we should legislate to secure this object as far as practicable. This, with proper encouragement to volunteer companies, would render our militia all we can expect it to be in time of peace. The subject is one of great interest to the country, and I

solicit for it your careful consideration.

There is, at this time, in the State Arsenal, two thousand six hundred aud eighty muskets, four-teen hundred rifles and four hundred set of cavalry arms, all of which are in good order. has been received this year as our quota of arms from the United States, fourteen hundred muskets,

and the like number of rifles. There has, also, been received two brass six plete, as an advancement in the arms due next year. The State Arsenal is very much out of repair and the public arms greatly exposed to the weather. There is no place provided to put a cannon or gun carriage so to protect them from the
weather. I would, therefore, recommend an appropriation sufficient to repair the Arsenal and to
build a suitable gun and carriage house.
In discharging the various and responsible du-

ties which devolve upon you as the Representa-tives of the people, it is my most sincere wish that harmony may pervade your deliberations, and that they may result in promoting the welfare of the State and the happiness and prosperity of the people. WILSON SHANNON.

COLUMBUS, December 5, 1843.

Ohio Legislature. The two houses of the Legislature met, Monday 4th inst., and organized by the election of speakers and clerks pro-tem. In the Senate the

following officers were elected. T. W. Bartley, ..... Speaker. Danl. A. Robertson,........Clerk. Saml. Morrison, ..... Sergeant-at-Arms In the House, the following officers were chos-

John M . Gallagher, ..... Speaker. Charles Borland, ..... Warren Young, ..... Sergeant-at-Arms. The usual preliminary business was attended Mr. HAWKINS, we perceive, has given notice that he will introduce a bill to repeal the Bank

### laws passed last winter and the winter before. Mr. Adams.

The Washington correspondent of the Phila elphia Inquirer says that Mr. Adams is in very feeble health. His late trip to the West was hard

We earnestly pray that health may be vouchsafed to him, during the exciting scenes which must occur through the present Congress.

A few weeks since, a statement appeared in our paper to this effect: that a colored man, who had hitherto been permitted to vote in Crosby. when voting the Democratic ticket, was prevented from voting at the late election, it being known that he intended to support the Liberty ticket. Yesterday morning, an individual called upon us, and requested us to insert a note, from one of the trustees of the township, denying this statement as "a gross falsehood," and "groundless slander." We said to him, if you will modify your language, so as simply to contradict the statement, and say that it was not true in point of fact, we will publish your note: otherwise, we will not-for we do not choose to make our paper the vehicle of abuse. He refused to do so,

and departed. As an act of simple justice now, to all concerned, we announce that the statement referred to. of the township. The person who authorized it, will please to take notice of this.

### White Water Canal. The Times says that Monday night some evil lisposed persons dug away a part of the bank of the White Water Canal, near Western Row,

and let all the water out, flooding the low ground between it and the river. It will soon be re-Anti-Texas Meetings.

We see the people are beginning to hold Anti-

Texas Meetings in different parts of the country. Will Cincinnati move?

The National Intelligencer of the 25th No vember, publishes the report of W. Cost Johnson, made in the House of Representatives, March 2nd, 1843, from the Select Committee "to whom were referred sundry memorials, praying Congrees to pass a law, directing that stock of the United States to the amount of \$200,000,000 be credited to or distributed among the States, Territories and District of Columbia, for the relief of the people." The report concludes with the resolution, "that it is expedient to employ the credit of the Government of the United States for the relief of the States, to the extent prayed for by said memorialists." They pray that the said stock be divided among the States, Territories and District of Columbia, "upon an equitable basis," and that it be issued upon the faith of the General Government, and the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be specifically pledged for the payment of interest and principal

Mr. Johnson has been laboring for some time to bring his project into favor. No party as yet has adopted it for a leading measure; but, it is well known, that many Whig papers have given it countenance, if not positive support. In favor of the plan it is urged, that there is an authoritative precedent for it, Congress in 1790 having assumed the debts of the States. The answer is, those debts were incurred in prosecution of a war, waged for the freedom and independence of all the States: the debts which it is proposed now to assume, have been incurred by the States, for purely local purposes-for the development severally of their internal resources.

What necessity exists for the adoption of thi scheme? None, so far as the free States of the Union, and a majority of the slave States, are concerned. With the exception of Alabams Mississippi, Louisiana, and Maryland, the slave States need no aid from Government. And there is no free State which cannot and will not meet all its obligations. Pennsylvania may halt for a little while, but it is impossible, that, with resources inexhaustible, and a population so enlightened, so large, and so rapidly increasing, the following extract. she should become a shameless repudiator Some months since we proved, that by the mere increase of population the debts of the Western free States would soon be rendered comparatively

The following table will show the average debt and interest to each ten persons in these States, at three periods, 1830, 1840, 1850.

| De         | ebt. Intere |
|------------|-------------|
| 1830 \$291 | 20\$17      |
| 1840 144   | 208         |
| 185072     | 304         |

Mr. Johnson asserts in his report that the heavy debts of the States, especially of those most largely indebted, are matters of public concernment, because they tend to check population and diminish the sales of the public lands in them, thereby affecting unfavorably the resources tendency, how happens it, that the increase of population during the last ten years, in Pennsyl- in the months of October and November, we ana, and Alabama, has been as rapid as during nati! the preceding ten years-and in some of them more rapid? The idea of Mr. Johnson is a mere fiction-there is no foundation for it.

The question then is, shall the General Government saddle itself with an immense debt, for the sake of relieving the States of Maryland, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi, from responsibiliprudence and economy? But, after all, what does the scheme amount

to? What relief does it really propose? The total they were addressed as follows: proposes to divide Government Stock amounting ing, it follows, necessarily, that a large portion of the entire debt would still remain unpaid. According to the ratio recommended by the author due by the states of \$79,790,695-or from the Slave States.

Free States.

\$35,846,465 \$43,944,230 That is, for the sake of reducing a state-debt millions, the General Government would make itself a debtor to the amount of two hundred millions, and then have the satisfaction of seeing the heaviest part of the unpaid balance resting on the shoulders of those states, least able to bear it! And this is not all-the states not embarrassed. would be gainers to the tune of \$71,896,082: that is, the gain would be to certain

Slave States. Free States. \$33,986,464 **\$37,909,618** 

How upon any equitable ratio, there should be famous plan is recommended for the sake primarily of relieving such states as Maryland, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Alabama, and Louisiana. The \$200,000,000, and leaves Pennsylvania in debt \$18,000,000, Louisiana \$15,000,000, Maryland \$9,000,000, Alabama and Illinois \$6,000,000

each! And this is relief! tional debt. For, what restriction exists upon tional debt. For, what restriction exists upon the power of the States to borrow money? What guaranty would the Government have, that, after having once wiped out their old scores, they would not as concrunity offered, run up new years and potentially of the concrunity offered. would not, as opportunity offered, run up new ones? Indeed we regard this project of Mr. Johnson's, as directly calculated, if not designed, to fasten a perpetual debt upon the General Gov-

But there is another view of the case, which will constitute the subject of a subsequent article. We will just say here, that the scheme is, virtually, a scheme for distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States and Territories, making the General Government adthing, its credit; a scheme, too, in which, inthing, its credit; a scheme, too, in which, in-stead of regulating the distribution according to affair. All the wheels run on diamonds. standard hitherto agreed upon, the proceeds are governor general, Sir Charles Metcaif, is to be distributed according to the wnorm number not about returning to England. The legislative council had a bare quorum of ten this is to be accomplished, is worthy the genius of William Cost Johnson.

The Montreal Times of the 27th says the governor general, Sir Charles Metcaif, is of New York. The "Hasbrouck House" stands some fifty rods south of the village, and was built of rough stone in an irregular form, above a century ago, and is known by the name of Washington's head quarters. ard hitherto agreed upon, the proceeds are

Editorial vanity, we fear, is contagious have at times made merry with the prophetic aspiration of some of our cotemporaries, and now we are about to lay claims to a portion of

the same inspiration!

The "Present" for November, in an article up on Texas, refers to various motives that will be urged in favor of its annexation

"Our fears," it says, "in relation to the Ore gon are to be made to tamper with our justice Aid us to admit Texas, and we will aid you to occupy Oregon, will be the bargain with the West."

The Emancipator in writing upon the Texas onspiracy, says-

"There is another branch of this conspiracy, which we find unfolded in the Charleston Mercury of October 28, in which purports to be a letter from a correspondent in Maine, bearing date the 12th of the same month."

It gives the following extract from said letter disclosing the plot. MAINE, Oct. 12, 1843.

"If our territory beyond the Rocky Mountain "If our territory beyond the Rocky Mountains cannot be taken possession of, except by the admission of Texas, I am decidedly of opinion that our people would go for admitting both. On the ground that the North was to be strengthened by the possession of the Oregon, the North would be willing that the South should be strengthened by the annexation of Texas. If the question of the annexation of Texas should be brought up alone, on its own merits, and disconnected with any other question, probably our Representatives in Congress would vote against it. But if tatives in Congress would vote against it. But it both these questions, the Texan and the Oregon, come up together, & one cannot be effected without the other, I have no doubt our Representatives could be instructed to vote for both of these

Next speaks a neighbor in this city.

"The whole of this plan," he says, "we con sider as a scheme to perpetuate slavery, by off-setting Texas against Oregon. Oregon is ours; yet the Government most shamefully neglects it. Texas is not ours; and yet the whole influence of the Aministration is to be put forth, in fixing uch an enormous evil upon our country forever As far back as the 21st of last June, when the ntire press of the ountry was silent upon the subject of Texas, and none seemed to think that the project of annexation would be again brought forward, we wrote an article from which we take

"But what we want to call attention to, now s this. We have little doubt that at the next is this. We have little doubt that at the next Congress, a new compromise will be attempted. "The Southern delegation which has hithreto opposed any measure looking to the possession of Oregon, will withdraw opposition, if the supporters of the Oregon project will aid them in the annexation of Texas! True, we have an undoubted right to Oregon, and none to Texas, and there is the best resean in the world for the assumption of jurisreason in the world for the assumption of juris-est. diction over the former, and none for the annexa-tion of the latter—but mark it! the slaveholders 60 see their advantage; they will not consent to any measure tending to the multiplication of the free states, unless they can secure an extension

slave-territory.

"Give us Texas, and you shall have Oregon"!

This will be the scheme. Will not the press call attention to this villanous project? More of

And we did urge this view subsequently, but could not attract the attention of the press; for of the General Government. If such be their pray, what respect are the opinions of an antislavery editor entitled to? Now at last, however, vania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Louisi- have the plot unfolded in Charleston and Cincin-The reader may be curious to know how we

came to be so "wondrous wise." Last summer. it will be recollected, the Oregon Committee put forth a triplex address-to the North, South and West-concerning Oregon and the relations of that question to the country at large. One of that committee was DAVID T. DISNEY, and anties rashly incurred, and which it were better to other, our cotemporary alluded to above. We leave them to bear alone, that they may learn presume the latter had nothing to do with drawing up the address, for a document more detestable on account of its scrvility, we have seldom seen. In order to propitiate the slaveholders,

"Nor is it by any means impossible that the proposes to divide Government Stock amounting domestic institutions of the Oregon republic, will to \$200,000,000, upon some equitable basis, and to be different in all respects from those of the mong all the states and territories, whether in Southern States, more especially should it include the Cahifornias, however desirable it will, no doubt many of the states owe nothing or next to noth- be, that slavery should have no existence on the borders of the Pacific.

We thought we saw in this the germ of a compromise. For if the leaders in this Oregon proof the project, and by his own showing, there ject were so anxious for success, that they would would still remain after distribution, a total debt hold out the subjugation of the Californias, and the institution of slavery upon the shores of the Pacific, as inducements to the co-operation of the slaveholders of the South, they could not reluctate should the South demand their support from two hundred and eight millions, to eighty of the Texan project, as the condition of its al-

Connecting this, with other developments about the same time, it was easy to see the breakers shead. That they are discovered by the press of the country, only now that we are well nigh upon the rocks, is another evidence how deeply the Slave Power has narcotized the minds of the American people.

Terrible Disclosures.

Some weeks since a letter, purporting to be written from Galveston, to the editors of the New so disproportionate a gain by the slave states, we Orleans Tropic, appeared in that paper, whence will explain in another article. Remember: this it was copied into several papers at the North. It was full of fearful disclosures of British ambition British trickery, Houstonian treason, and wot not. We noticed it at the time, as a hoav, al-Government assumes liabilities to the amount of though the Tropic vouched for its correspondent. The following paragraph from the same paper of Nov. 21st, puts a quietus upon the matter.

"From information that has reached us, in va But, would these States thus left in debt be satisfied? How long before the demand would be made for the creation of additional Government stock, to the amount of \$100,000,000, or enough to absorb the unpaid balances? Haying found out so easy a way of getting rid of responsibilities, the States would hardly feel disposed to follow the old beaten track—that of taxing their own resources. The demand for all of the clamor to deceive others. We are satisfied that the clamor own resources. The demand for relief would be made, and granted,—and the way be thus opened for the establishment of a perpetual national debt. For, what restriction exists went to deceive others. We are satisfied and are caused about the interference of British agents with Texical about the interference of British agents with Texical additional and the people of the Southern States, in order, on one hand, to serve the states of the southern States, in order, on one hand, to serve the states of the southern States are supported by the southern States.

> In a subsequent number the Tropic votes the Texas business "a decided bore." This paper is a Clay paper, and not long since was warm or the subject of Texas. What's the matter now? Something surely is in the wind.

A NICE TOY .- Among other pretty toys in Bonfanti's store Broadway, New York, one is spoken of as being rather a pretty affair; the price being one thousand dollars! It is in the form of a box, which is made of fine gold, out of which, when it is wound up, jumps a small Canary Bird, that sings a

The Montreal Times of the 27th says the

The Governor's message deserves praise

ts brevity-still, even in this respect it might have been bettered. Many passages could have been condensed without injury. It is free from party-spirit. If we did not know where the Governor belongs, we could not infe t from the message.

In relation to the currency, he is in favor of well-regulated system of banking, with such retions, and such alone, as are necessary to the safety of the note-holder. He expresses a belief that the whole question might be arranged, so as to satisfy nine-tenths of the people of the state. Such, we presume, is not the opinion generally, of the members of the Legislature.

Judicial system may be remodeled, and adapted

On the whole, it is a serene document, and nother evidence how philosophical politicians ecome, when they have nothing to gain by

Finances of New York.

According to the New York Courier and Er quirer, the nett receipts of tolls from the canals \$2,100,000 Receipts from Auction . \$300.000 and Salt duties .. \$2,400,000

.\$1,300,000

\$1,700,000

Nett revenue over Expenditures What relief does New York require? None rom the General Government, but much from tion of extravagant expenditures.

Interest of the State Debt-

Ordinary Expenditures...

Our Ministers Abroad.

Our Ministers abroad are doing much to et rich our National Institute. Mr. Cushing, we perceive has sent to it a bit of the rock, called th Pillar of Hercules. We suppose the first fruits of his visit to China will be a present to the National Institute at Washington, of a pair of Chinese chop-sticks, accompanied by a scientific dissertation upon their invention, & uses, & the sin gular dexterity of the natives in handling them n themselves they might not be very valuable but every lover of antiquity would regard them with profound reverence, on account of their as sociation with a People, who date their origin long before the birth of our present sublunary sys-

The Coffee-Trade.

Articles of luxury constitute a large proporti of the materials of Commerce. We lately saw

| cerning the Coffee trade.          |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| The number of pounds imported in   |                |
| ending 1832 was                    |                |
| In seven years ending 1840         | -655,116,660   |
| Increase the last seven years      | 236,448,979.   |
| The exportation was as follows     |                |
| 1826 to 1832                       | -141,836,657   |
| 1834 to 1840                       | 96,283,071     |
| Decrease in Exportation            | 45,553,586     |
| Consumption from                   |                |
| 1826 to 1832                       | -276,831,024   |
| 1834 to 1840                       | - 558,833,589  |
| Increase                           | 282,002,565    |
| The average price per lb. during t | he first seven |

During the last seven..... The following table shows the proportionate ncrease or decrease during the last seven year the Population.

Importation, increase.... Population, increase..... ..32 9-10 From 1826 to 1832, the proportion of consumption was 3 7-10 lbs. to each person in and coffee will increase, as the use of ardent

China.

Mr. Abeel, one of the Missionaries of the American Board, is struck with the difference in the demeanor of the Mandarins, since the revolution. They used to be distinguished by their excessive pride, but now they are entirely accessi ble and polite. His station is in an island nea Amoy. The people are remarkably indifferent to all religion-assent cheerfully to the argu ments of the missionary, and do not pretend to defend their gods. They are all anxious to be taught, and crowds are in continual attendance at the mission station. Mr. Abeel, in company with Col. and Mrs. Cowper went to see Te Tuk the generalissimo of the forces of the province was admitted to the apartments of the women and introduced to one whom they called "his no 3 wife." She had large feet, and was quite a lady-like woman. Tea and confectionery were handed round, and immense cakes made of sugar, & ornamented, were presented to Mrs. Cow-

The commandant of the place told Mr. Abee that the equal fondness for male and female children which distinguished the Europeans, was not characteristic of the Chinese; who were in the habit of destroying very many of their female offspring. In reply to a question, he said that about 30 or 40 per cent, was thus disposed of .-This is horrible.

The Catholics are exceedingly zealous. Their ssionaries were the first to enter Hong Kong, nd they have already a chapel and a dwelling

Tea in North Carolina. Mr. Pucket of Lyneville, Granville county North Carolina, writes in the Richmond Enquiror, that he has procured the seed of the Chines tea so much used in America. It is genuine, matures perfectly well in our climate, and could he raised in abundance with very little trouble. He is trying to get the people to make trial of it. It will be a novel experiment.

MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON .- We learn vith pleasure that a renewed effort is to be to secure the erection of a column in front of the old Stone House in the village of Newburgh, which was Washington's Head Quarters for a long time, at and before the close of the Revolutionary war, and tee place where he disbanded his army.— The monument is to be directly in front of the old stone mansion, which is to be from 80 to 100 feet high, of white marble or grante, at an expense not to exceed \$50,000.

t will be in full sight of the Bay of Newburgh and West Point, commanding one of the finest panoramas to be seen in the State of New York. The "Hasbrouck House"

THE REVIEW.

UNITED STATES POLITICAL REGISTER,-Such is the title of a new work, to be issued by John H. Wood, in this city, in monthly numbers of 32 large pages each, making a volume, with title page and table of contents, of about four hundred pages per annum. It is intended to comprise every fact of importance to politicians, but will express no preference for candilates. The numbers for 1844, will contain the Declaration of American Independence, Articles and pay the postage accounts of men

augural Addresses, &c. &c. The January number will be published early ters, marked by the mem in the month, and forwarded to subscribers at \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

ence and utility, and Mr. Wood, we believe, is bodies are not so immaculate, that they may safe well qualified for the task he has undertaken. ly be released from responsibility. Every man We trust that the work will give the places of nawill judge for himself what "public business" tivity, as well as the names of the various functivity, as well as the names of the various funcof that state during the past season, will be about tionaries of the Government. The politician is ing under this brand. as much interested in knowing the former, as

> OF NEW YORK, and their subsequent confirma-tion by the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, in the case of ISAAC T. HOPPER.

is at present a "discovered" member of the Society f Friends. His narrative is an exposure of the causes which led to his disownment. It commeeting, and contains an exact account, subherself, in the way of retrenchment and preven-stantiated by documentary proof, of the disciplinary proceedings of the monthly and yearly meetings. The principal cause of this disciplinary movement was, his connection with the New tachment to the cause of truth and humanity.

carries conviction on the face of it, and so far the State. as we can judge, is characterized by a spirit of Christian meekness and charity. We commend it to those especially, who be-

lieve that "the discipline of that order is quite sufficient to keep them pure from slaveholding influenes." It adds new proof to what we have often attered, that slavery has seriously affected sociany religious organization deserves less censure on this score, than that of the Friends, and yet we tion which led to this exercise of discipline. Mr. nd when he is heard, an evil construction is put apon his language; an "Anathema Maranatha" dvocating the cause of the dumb and the persecuted. The narrative will no doubt do much towards opening the eyes of that body of Chrisians, to the influences which are at work to subvert the simplicity and cripple the power of their eligion; and we earnestly hope, that it may nave an extended circulation among them.

MARCO PAUL'S ADVENTURES, in the Pursuit

in Importation, Exportation, Consumption, and in of it is, not merely to entertain the reader with a narrative of juvenile adventures, but also to com-..56 47-100 municate a great deal of substantial knowledge. Consumption, increase ...... 101 40-100 we confess we were boyish enough to be seduced by it from editorial labors. The author writes in a delightfully, simple style, describes things so that you cannot help seeing them as they are, were an editorial in the Liberator, when in fact, the country. From 1834 to 1840, 4 7-10 lbs. It and meantime "infuses into his narrative elements will be found, we apprehend, that the use of tea of a salutary, moral influence, by means of personal incidents befalling the actors in the story." If our youthful readers wish to be entertained and instructed in a very agreeable way, let them

go and buy a copy of Marco Paul's Adventures. TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS; or Faith rewarded. By the Author of Emma, or the "Lost found,"
"The Adopted Child" &c. New York: M. W.
Dodd, Publisher. For sale by Geo. L. Weed, 4th st., near Walnut, Cincinnati.

ter, is just the right kind of a book for this sea- for their "rabid abolition," and "insane obstinato shake his integrity, and when the abundance endorses this article, we perceive a large numof the rich man should be liberally bestowed to ber of advertisements from the very class of relieve poverty and wretchedne

NECDOTES, RELIGIOUS, MORAL AND ENTERTAININ Alphabetically arranged, and interspersed with a variety of useful observations. Selected by the late Rev. Charles Buck. New York; Published by Dayton and Saxon; for sale by H. Moore & Co., Main street, Cincinnati. We have time only to notice the reception of

this work from the Bookseller: and to remark that it has gone through nine London Editions. In our next Review we shall be prepared to speak of its merits. It is a large book of 514 pages, handsomely bound, and may be had for \$1.25.

The Junius Tract.

We noticed not long since in the National In telligencer an announcement of a new Tract from Junius, the subject of which was "Political abolition," and the object, to annihilate the Liberty party. The author takes the ground, if we mistake not, that this Liberty movement is a violation of the Constitution, &c. The Intelligencer praised the tract in strong terms, in which it has peen imitated generally by the whig papers.

Some years since, we recollect, a little volume appeared, from the pen of the same writer, we nust believe, entitled "Abolition a Sedition." That tract too was noticed by the Intelligencer, as being "written with great power," and the political presses prophesied that it would prove the death of abolition nism. Suffice it to say, that it NIED!! fell still-born from the press, a fate which awaits its successor, notwithstanding all the doctoring of the Tribune, and other papers of the class. A great flourish was made, in the former case, about accumulate property beyond a very limited ex- cases where all other means have failed, the author being a "Northern man"-& so too, we tent. are told that Junius is a "Northern man,"

We recollect that CHARLES HAMMOND, the former Editor of the Gazette," put a quietus on "Northern man" the first, by applying to him an old satire, which were he now living, he would apply to "Northern man," the second, whom the nt editors of the Gazette seem disposed to

Monday, December 11, 1843. an obsolete satire, which I hold of pertine

CHARLES HAMMOND was a Southerner, and corned the Northern man, who would stand be tween slavery and a blow aimed at it honestly.

A resolution, directing the Speaker to audit of Confederation, Constitution of the United Senate, on letters sent and received, was pre-States, and tables of the Electoral Votes of the sented in this body on the 5th. Objection was everal States, in each Presidential Election, made to the payment of postage on letters sent The only specific measure he recommends is from 1788 to 1840 inclusive,—embracing names by members, and finally the resolution was commended in the Constitution, by which our of Electors, Cabinet and Foreign Ministers, Infrom 1788 to 1840 inclusive,—embracing names by members, and finally the resolution was comto this effect, that the postage be allowed on leton "public business;" and in this form it passed

It is easy to see that the amendment ame to nothing. The members of our legislative

The truth is, there is not the slightest necess ty for such a privilege. The member is entitled to receive his letters and papers without charge; NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING and in this way his constituents may have free access to him. If their letters require answers, let them pay for them-it is their own business. This is the title of a small 12mo vol. lately It is seldom that he finds it indispensible to be blished in New York. Mr. Hopper, the author, first in a correspondence on "public business," and when that is the case, the matter is generally of sufficient importance to his constit authorize him to throw the burthen of the post mences with the proceedings of the primary age on them. As the case now stands, there is

no security against the most gross abuse. Indeed, we are inclined to think, that the whole system of making the State pay for the postage of members of the Legislature, except on newspapers, ought to be abolished. The con York Anti-Slavery Standard, and his ordent at- stituents who address a member, generally do it on business of local interest, and therefore should For Improvement of rails about church......1,000 The narrative is simple and unpretending. It bear their own burden, and not impose it on To Vicar, preaching her funeral sermon-

The Speakership.

We have hitherto called attention to the facthat the slaveholders had arranged the prelimina ries for the occupancy of the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives. It is true, a division upon this question between the Calhoun and Van Buren Democrats, was much talked of by ety throughout the whole North,—that no religious body, no social circle, no political or other but, as usual, these gentlemen are at fault. When organization is free from its influence. Scarcely the pinch comes, the genius of Discord is hushed -the slaveholders unite, and dictate to their Northern allies, what they please. And, as usual, see, particularly in this case, that even they are the North bends its neck to the yoke. It seems disposed to choke down discussion on the questhat John W. Jones of Virginia is to be the Speaker. The Calhoun men, it is said, are whip-Hopper is in many instances denied a hearing, ned in. Nonsense! It is the Slave-Power which has whipped all factions in to the support of the man of its choice. Possibly, this movement may s pronounced against him for speaking and act- fail—but one thing is certain, either a Slaveholdng out the feelings of Christian humanity-for er, or a Servile will be installed. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We were surprised at seeing in the Cincinnat Gazette of Thursday morning, the following, in editorial type.

"Political Abolitionists.

Some of the keenest of this band of fanatics begin to suspect that they are cutting their own throats as fast as possible by their insane obstinaknowledge. City of New York. Third edition. By the Author of Rolla, James and Lucy Books. Published by T. H. Carter & Co., Boston, and for sale by Geo. L. Weed, Bookseller, 4th st. near Walnut.

Dr. Weed has laid a copy of the third edition by Weed has laid a copy of the third edition. sense remaining. The facts alleged cannot be be ignorant of them."

This paragraph is from the New York Courier place, we are to understand that it is specially endorsed by that paper. The extract alluded to it appeared in that journal only as an obscure communication. It is proper here to state, that the Liberator has always bitterly opposed the Liberty party, though from very different reasons from hose of the Courier and Enquirer.

But, our object is to call the attention of the Gazette to this matter :- we wish to know whether it has resolved to abandon argument, and resort to vituperation-whether it really thinks, that the Liberty men, here and elsewhere, should be We have not yet had time to examine this stigmatized, as a "troop" without "common sense work. All we can now say is, that it is hand- -and "a band of fanatics"-and whether the somely got up, and judging from the first chap- best way to cure their disease is to abuse them son, when the distresses of the poor man are apt cy?" In the very number of the Gazette which men, thus abused. Does the Gazette think them a "band of fanatics?"

We regret exceedingly the appearance of such a paragraph in such a paper, It is in perfect keeping with the character of its profligate author, but is strangely out of place in a paper usually characterized by courtesy towards opponents.

Church-Corporations and Salaries. Church-Corporations should never be suffered amass wealth. This thing of serving God and Mammon is not good for the soul.

prehend, if our high-salaried clergymen were ourselves amply rewarded for all our exerturned over to the Devil, that he might work his tions in the consideration that, through the pleasure upon them, as he did upon the Man of blessing of Providence, we have been the pleasure upon them, as he did upon the Man of means of prolonging the lives of many; and the few of them would maintain their integrity as he did. "The Right Reverend Bishop be restored by the same means, buoys us up Onderdonk" of the Episcopal church, New York, and encourages us to press forward in the receives five thousand dollars salary. At a recent cause we have espoused.

We were almost discouraged at the onset meeting of the Vestry of Trinity church, so says the Journal of Commerce, the Bishop laid before them the absolute necessity there was of an addition of fifteed hundred dollors to his salary. Twelve hundred were voted. Now mark! At but the calm, the deliberate and reflecting

If Trinity church had less wealth, it would have more Christianity. And for this reason we say, in almost all the different grades of diseases. Church-corporations should never be allowed to They have been put to the severest test in

By the Intelligneer of the 5th, we learn the Jones, of Virginia, is Speaker of the House. The rules and regulations of the last Congre are generally adopted. Mr. Adams was in tim with his amendment for excepting the 21st rule but it was rejected—91 to 91; so the rule is re-

The Liberty Vote in New York

tained, and the people are again gagged.

inia patriots, when this tool they saw, ating their requiems o'er our Nation's law, tired such fawning in an Eastern shape,

ns as to how many copies of the Governor's message and other do rinted. New members, with their unripe idea bout retrenchment, and ambitious to gain cred t for their economy, are sure to m enchment, where it is not needed. Public docments are public property. A people, to legislate wisely, must know the subjects of legisla-tion and the reasons of it. A wide diffusion of papers relating to public affairs is therefore nepasary; and it is a miserable econony that will haggle a whole day whether 3000 or 4000 copies of an important public document shall be printed The difference in the two cases, may be five or ten dollars, while the pay of the members for the time spent in this petty effort at reform anounts to one or two hundred dollars.

Printing Public Documents.

Every year the Legislature is ent

This folly is in fact the result of continually hanging our Legislature; sending new men, before those elected have had time to learn their duties. If the people could so manage as to keep experienced and capable members in office. fo veral years, less time would be consumed in the humbuggery of retrenchment, and less money

Contrast. Mr. Horace A Hamer, of Portsmouth, in th East, lately died leaving the following legacies: To Harvard College,.... To Portsmouth Athenes To N. H. Bible Society ....... --500 To Seamen's Friend Society ..... ..500 To Sunday School .... ..500 To Town of Portsmouth .... ... 800 \$6,300 The interest on the last appropriation was di-

rected to be divided among the four scholars of either the public or private schools, who should excel in certain specified studies. Anne Wicks, of Cheltenham, England, lately deceased, and willed the following:-For a Monument to her memory...

For Communion plate for Frampton church 1.000 For Cloth for Communion table ....100 £2,650 Nearly \$12,000 for these trifles, while the poor

vere starving all around her!

Excellent.

The New York Commercial makes the follo ing calculation of what it will cost the twenty thousand young men of Pennslyvania, to go to the Baltimore Convention.

"Now it would cost these twenty thousan young Pennsylvanians, on an average, twenty dollars each, for their expenses, to say nothing of their time, which may be added at one dollar per diem. The footings would stand thus: Expenses of twenty thousand

men to Baltimore and return Time, ten days each--200,000

\$600,000 The Commercial concludes with the recom nendation to them, to stay at home, and appro priate this \$600,000 towards the payment of their dishonored State-bonds. Whereupon the United States Gazette grows indignant, and assures the Commercial, that "there is something is us superior to dollars and cents!" We are in clined to think that the Pennsylvania bond-hole ers would be satisfied with less elevation of sen-

timent, and more honesty of practice. From the New York Engagelist The Sleeping Wife. BY JOSEPH L. CHESTER.

Delicious task! to sit and watch The breathings of a sleeping wife,
And mark the features of that state
Dividing Death from Life.
How sweet her slumber! on her lids
The angel—Peace—hath set its sea

How beautiful! She would co The tribute of a stoic's kiss:-Angelic purity might dwell In such a shrine as this. And here it dwells—unstained Though half concealed by r

How sweet her slumber! None but those Whom Heav'n hath numbered for its bliss, Have promise of such calm repose—Such perfect rest as this. Unconscious of the woes and cares That weigh us down in waking hours, Her centle spirit only wears. Her gentle spirit only wears
A burden now of flowers!

She dreams! Her radiant features speak of themes that waken deep delight,
And smiles adorn her lip and cheek—
Smiles beautiful and bright.
Oh! could I lift the jealous vail
That doth those joyous thoughts conceal,
The spotless page a sinless tale
Would presently reveal.

And hark! Her parting lips disclose
Some cherished secret long repressed:
Mark how her cheek with blushes glowsHow heaves her swelling breast:
She breathes a name amid her dream—
The soul of love is in the tone!
Her cheeks with deeper blushes teem:
That name—it is my own!

Joy! joy! my bliss is perfect now—
The boon I craved is mine—is mis
Upon my bended knee I bow,
And thank thee, God Divine!
By night or day—awake—asleep—
The signals of her love I see:
I know that love is pure and deep,
And centered all in me.

DR. HALSTEAD'S MAGNETIC REM EDIES-A new Invention for the cure of isease .- The very favorable reception our system and medicine have met with among all classes of society is truly gratifying. It stimulates us onward in our course. though we have had to stem the tide of op-"Doth Job serve God for naught?" We ap- position, calumny and prejudice, we fee

better informed, without investigation, would exclaim; "humbug and quackery!" the same meeting, says the Journal of Commerce, acknowledged that the principles did exist, a colored Episcopal church, which had been and that, if they could i straggling with great difficulties, asked for a chemically combined, as to be applied to the donation of one hundred dollars, and were DEhave been discovered, the true panaces

The Magnetic Remedies have been used and they have succeded. Is it not obvious that the slighter forms of disease would be easily checked and removed by these rem-

Destroyed."

46 ships-of-the line; 56 first class frigates; 26 steam frigates, (all of the above named nearly new.) 339 sloops-of-war and smaller vessels. Twenty-five thousand seamen, who also perform duty as marines on ship board; e having no marine corps attached to

Tuesday December 12, 1842

President's Message. The document so anxiously looked for has ome; but what of Texas? Nothing definiteevery thing insidious. The President hints his eniree, but darse not speak them out. No proposition is made for annexation, but there are nations of territorial claims, inhuman depredation, foreign interference with Texan affairs in fact, we have a condensed edition of the follies with which the Madisonian has teemed on

Public Printing. Mesers. Gales and Seaton have been chosen by the Senate, printers for their body, for the m

this subject for months past. We have hou

for further remark to-day.

sent Congress.

The Gag Re-applied.

The right of petition is again trampled under oot by our Southern masters, and their Northen allies. When the motion was made on the 4th inst, that the standing rules and regulations of the last Congress be adopted, Mr. Adams moved in amendment, excepting the 21st rule. The vote was taken forthwith, and resulted 91 for a against it. So it was lost.

The following is an analysis of the yeas and nays, so far as the members from free States are

Whies. 41 Dem., 28 Calhoun.

Not one of the New England States wed against the amendment, or in favor of the The except New Hampshire, which gave three seruls Only five of the New York Delegation, consisting of 34, acquiesced in the overseership of he slaveholder. This is significant. Michigan

gave not one vote for the gag, and Indiana, with its eight democrats, and two whigs, but one. Ohio gave but five, out of twenty-one, and these five, we regret to say, bore the stamp of the largestliberty-men! Beautiful democracy! Illinois and New Hampshire run a race in which the prize was infamy: both won, only Illinois wears a double crown. Out of four votes, New Hampshire gave three for the gag; but Illinois gave her whole six! Henceforth, she should be brande on the forehead, "SLAVEHOLDER'S DRUDGE." But, as we are particularly concerned with the

vote of Ohio, we subjoin it. ABSENT. Alexander Duncan, James Matthews, Henry R. Brinkerhoff.

Robert C. Scheck, Joseph Vance. John J. Vanmeter, Saml, F. Vinton, Perley B. Johnson Alexander Harper, J. R. Giddings, Jos. J. McDowell, Danl. R. Tilden. Emery D. Potter.

AGAINST THE GAG.

John B. Weller, Henry St Heman A. Moore, Jacob Br Wm. C. McCauslen. Henry St. John, Jacob Brinkerhoff Rebels against Humanity-Traitors to the (m

titution-Foul Blots upon the character of it Dr. Duncan was in Washington; where was

e, when the vote was taken?

An attempt was made the first day of the session to interrupt the organization of the House of Representatives, but the majority bore down all opposition. Mr. Barnard claimed the right to read a paper, but it was denied him, and a me tion to grant him the privilege, was voted down. The paper was a protest against the irregularie

of proceedings. So far as we can gather, there seems to be a disposition in the present House, to allow free dom of debate. On the motion of Mr. Dromgood to renew the rules and regulations of the last Congress, Dr. Duncan moved an amendment which was accepted by Mr. Dromgoole, excepting the one hour-rule. It was rejected howerer, on motion of Cave Johnson. So the Democratic majority agreed to retain the same oppressive rule which a Democratic minority had so countinually denounced as a trespass on its rights. The probability is, that the rule will be

Mr. Wise then moved to amend the proposition of Mr. Dromgoole, by excepting a portion of the 132nd rule, as follows-

"And also of providing for the discharge of the Committee from the consideration of any bill ferred to it, after acting, without debate, on amendments pending, and that may be offered "And Mr. ADAMS moved to amend amendment by also excepting the previous provi

majority of the members present, suspend rules and orders for the purpose of going in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Mr. Wise agreed to adopt the latter amendment as a part of his own—the whole amendment wa adopted after some discussion, without a division and the proposition of Mr. Dromgoole, after

"But the House may at any time, by a vote

of nine on the subject should be adopted, wet The following are the year and nays on d amendment of Mr. Adams, excepting the gold

had been so modified as to provide for the adog

tion of the rules until the report of a Committee

YEAS-Messrs. Adams. Anderson. Beardsley, Benton, W. J. Brown, Jeremiah Brown Buffington, J. E. Cary, Carroll, Catlin, Clingh linton, Collamer, Cranston, Dana, R. Dean, Dickney, Dillingham, Dunlap, Ellis, Eli Fish, Florence, Foot, Frick, Giddings, G Hale, Hamlin, Hardin, Harper, Henley, Hubbell, Hudson, Hungerford, Washington James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Perley B. Johnson, Kennedy, Daniel P. Kirkpatrick, Leonard, Maclay, McClell Joseph Morris, Moseley, Owen, Parmenter, Food, Pettit, Phænix, Elisha, R. Potter, Emer Potter, Ramsey, Rathbun, Charles M. Read, inson, Rodney, Rogers, Sample, Shenck, Thomas as H. Seymour, David L. Seymour, Sint bert Smith, J. T. Smith, T. Smith, Stetso Stewart, Sykes, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vant Vinton, Wheaton, White, Wil W. Wright, J. A. Wright.-91.

NAYS-Messra, Arrington, Atkinson, ger, Belser, Bidlack, James Black, James Black, Blackwell, Bossier, Bower, Bowlin, Bo . Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Aaron V. ton Brown, Burke, Caldwell, Campbell, tus A. Chapman, Chappell, Chilton, Cobb, Cross, Cullum, Daniel, Garrett Davis, casily checked and removed by these remedies.

See Advertisement headed, "The World Destroyed."

The Navy of France, 1843, is stated at 6 ships-of-the line; 56 first class frigates; 66 steam frigates, (all of the above namediesity new.) 339 sloops-of-war and smaller ressels. Twenty-five thousand seamen, who lase perform duty as marines on ship board; France having no marine corps attached to Thomasson, Thompson, Tibbatts, Weller. nomasson, Thompson, Tibbatts, Weller, wilkins, Wise, Woodward, Yost. Tho

Kentucky,—both slaveholders: The lother the Kentucky,—both slaveholders: The lother the British Government.

Two other subjects of comparatively minor kins, the free-state man, ONE!

The free States number some ten millions of The Slarcholders number some two hungent. The Sandand, -but so accustomed are resentatives of the ten millions to serve, that even

the free States only 19 years: from 1810 to 1843 the free States only 19 years: from 1810 to 1843; cess. He is instructed to renew his representa-a period of 33 years, it has been filled by Northn period of 33 years, it has been fined by two the ern men, only 3 years. Not a single non-slave-holder has occupied it, since 1826, and now the holder has occupied it, since 1826, and now the

Liberty organization.

For two years longer then, the business of the

dom which led to the adoption of the existing republican forms of government—in the hazards us and them. In this view, our minister at the claims upon that republic will doubtless be liquidated bility conferred on political institutions emanating from the people and sustained by their will, the superintendence of an overruling Providence has been plainly visible. As preparatory therefore, to entering once more upon the high duties of legislation, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him as our guide and protector, and to implore a continuance of His parental watchfulness over our beloved country. We have new cause for the expression of our gratitude in the preservation pression of our gratitude in the preservation. which has recently occurred letween the Envoy from that some for the ab: ndance with which the earth has yielded up its fruits to the labors of the husbandman—for the renewed activity which has been imparted to commerce—for the revival of trade in all its departments—for the increased rewards attendant on the exércise of the mechanic arts—for the continued growth of our population, and the rapidly-reviving prosperity of the whole country. I shall be permitted to exchange congratulations with you; gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, on these auspicious circumstances, and to assure you, in advance, of my ready disposition to concur with you in the adoption of all such measures as shall be calculated to increase the happiness of our constituents, and to advance the glory of our common country.

Since the last adjournment of Congress the on-for the abandance with which the earth Ren

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last

ient

om fruits in dispute. The United State of the contrary of principles of the property of the product of the property of the product of the property of the product of the pr

John W. Jones of Virginia, and John White of Kentucky,—both slaveholders! The former reKentucky,—both slaveholders reK

thins, the free-state man, ONE:

The free States number some ten millions of the free States number some ten millions of the free States number some two hunters on the whole are tolerably intellised people, and on the whole are tolerably intellised between the two countries. By the treative between the United States and Great Britgent. The Slaveholders number to the States and Great Britain of July, 1815, it is provided that no higher they to govern, that they would dash in pieces they to govern, that they would part ten thousand parties, before they would part ten thousand parties, before they would part ten thousand parties, and so well drilled are the repwith the sceptre; and so well drilled are the repwith the sceptre; and so well drilled are the repwith the sceptre; that even the coast of Africa into Great Britain on the scape of the ten millions to serve, that even the coast of Africa into Great Britain on the scape of the ten millions to serve, that even the coast of Africa into Great Britain on the scape of the scape of the ten millions to serve, that even the coast of Africa into Great Britain on the scape of the sca resentatives of the ten millions to serie, that even they appear to think it treasonable, to vote for they appear to think it treasonable, to vote for any one not belonging to this, our American Aristocracy.

From 1789 to 1843, a period of 54 years, the From 1789 to 1843, a period of 54 years, the treasonable to the payment of a duty of 20 shillings a quarter.

Our Minister at London has, from time to time, brought this subject to the appearance of the second decrease. From 1789 to 1843, a period of 34 years from Speaker's chair has been filled by members from British Government, but, so far, without suc-

holder has occupied it, since 1826, and now the holder has occupied it, since 1826, and now the slaveholders claim a prescriptive right to it—a claim which our members from the free States have not the courage to contest. And for this have not the courage to contest. And for this simple reason, it would break up either the Whig or simple reason, it would break up either the Whig or the Democratic party-organization, whichever the Democratic party-organization, whichever the Democratic party-organization, whichever the two nations, securing to us equality. the Democratic party-organization,

might have the hardihood to try such an experiment!

This fact alone is reason enough in favor of a

Liberty organization.

The Democratic party-organization, between the two nations, securing to as equality in such cases. The principle on which the claim rests has long since been virtually admitted by Great Britain; but obstacles to a settlement have from time to time been interposed, For two years longer then, the business of the House of Representatives is to be regulated by the Slaveholders,—and for two years longer, the Slaveholders,—and States are to be purposed.

the Slaveholders,—and for two years longer, the free People of the United States are to be gagged, and the right of petition to be a nullity. Whose fault is it? Where lies the remedy?

PRESIDENT'S

A C C A C F

The slaveholders,—and for two years longer, the free People of the United States are to be gagged, and happy to be able to say that nothing has occurred to disturb in any degree the relations of amity which exist in an

MESSAGE.

A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of the United States, by the hands of President of United States, by the hands of President of the German States, and embraces at the United States and Embraces and Embra dom which led to the adoption of the existing republican forms of government—in the hazards is in or this interesting subject ever made incident to a war subsequently waged with one of the most powerful nations of the earth—in the increase of our population—in the spread of the arts and sciences, and in the strength and duration and sciences, and in the strength and durating from the people and sustained by their lines and them. In this view, our minister at Berlin, who has beretofore industriously pursued the claims upon that republic will doubtless be liquidated and paid. In consequence of a misunderstanding bet'n this Government of the case of the "Macedonian." The first instalment has been received by the claims in the case of the "Macedonian." The first instalment has been received by the claims and the United States.

Notice of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty with reputation of a concession on this interesting subject ever made by any European power, I cannot but regard it as well calculated to remove the increase of our population in the case of the "Macedonian." The first instalment has been received by the claims in the case of the "Macedonian." The first instalment has been received by the claim-ants in the United States.

Notice of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty with reputation of a concession of the treaty with results of the case of the "Macedonian." The first instalment has been received by the claims in the case of the "Macedonian." The first instalment has been received by the claims and the United States.

Notice of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty with first instalment has been treation of a concession of the united States.

Notice of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty with first instalment has been first instalment has been treating the first instalment has been first instalment has been treating the first instalment has been and the

beloved country. We have new cause for the expression of our gratitude in the preservation of the health of our fellow-citizens, with some of the health of our fellow-citizens, with some our Minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence of the United States to China, in August of

Whose Fault is it?

A month since, we called attention to the fact, that the Slave Power was making arrangements to fill the Chair of the House of Representatives, the Slave Power was making arrangements to fill the Chair of the House of Representatives, the Slave Power was making arrangements to fill the Chair of the House of Representatives, to fill the Chair of the House of Representatives, to fill the Chair of the House of Representatives, to fill satisfaction will be allowed. In the case of the Jones, the States, as the oldest of the American Remove, the British Government admits that this artist action is due. In the case of the Jones, the President-making.

In the case of the Jones of the Jones of the Jones and the President-making.

A month since, we called attention to the fact, will have a subject of an unambiguous character, list times are made, the wants of the public stroke, to Congress, with the that this war ind ceased. There must is to all wars; and if the party-presses do not repressed the strength of the wants of the public stroke, to congress, with whom they are compared to the fact of the family of the production of the vessel; and in the case of the Jones and strength of the wants of the public stroke, to Congress, with whom that this war ind ceases. The family of the strength of the wants of the public stroke, the public stroke and the detention of the vessel; and in the case of the Jones and the detention of the vessel; and in the case of the Jones and the detention of the vessel; and in the case of the Jones and the strength of the public stroke and the public stroke and the detention of the vessel; and in the case of the Jones and the public stroke and the detention of the vessel; and in the case of the Jones and the public stroke and the detention of the vessel; and in the case of the Jones and the window and the vessel and a such was in the that the strate is time and the detention of the vessel; and in the case of the Jones and the detention of the vessel; and in the case of the Jone

etween the two countries, it cannot permit hat government to control its policy, whatever t may be, towards Texas; but will treat heras, by the recognition of her independence, the United States have long since declared they

its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the

arrested by a decree of virtual prohibition on the part of the Mexican Government. What-ever may be the right of Mexico to prohibit any particular course of trade to the confidence of the people in the integrity of their Government has thus been signally maniparticular course of trade to the citizens or sub-jects of foreign powers, this late procedure, to say the least of it, wears a harsh and unfriendly

aspect,
The instalments on the claims recently settled by th

convention for the settlement of unajusted claims. With the other American States our relations of amity and good will have remained uninterrupted. Our Minister near the Republic of New Grenada has succeeded in effecting an adjustment of the claim upon that Government for the schooner "By Chance," which has been pending for many years. The claim for the brig "Morris," which had its origin during the existence of the republic of Colombia, and Indemnification for which, since the dissolution of that republic, has devolved on its several members, will be urged with renewed zeal.

we have from him, was at Suez, in Egypt, on the 25th September last, on his route to China. In regard to the Indian tribes residing within our jurisdictional limits, the greatest vigilance of the Government has been exerted to preserve them at peace among themselves, and to inspire them with feelings of confidence in the justice of this Government, and to cultivate friendship with the border inhabitants. This seemed to the second service of the second second second service of the second seco has happily succeeded to a great extent; but it is a subject of regret that they suffer themselves, in some instances, to be imposed upo

An example thus set up by one of the proudest, as well as most powerful nations of the earth, it could in no way disparage Mexico to imitate. While, therefore, the Executive would display and collision with Mexico, or any disturbance of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries, it cannot permit executive would between the two countries, it cannot permit executive with the displayers. great financial prosperity, such as existed for some years after 1833, I should regard it as sui-cidal, in a season of financial embarrassment to alienate either the lands themselves, or the as, by the recognition of her independence, the United States have long since declared they would do—as entirely independent of Mexico. The high obligations of public duty may enforce from the constituted authorities of the United States a policy, which the course persevered in by Mexico will have mainly contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contingency, will, with confidence, throw itself upon the particism of the people to sustain the Government in its course of action.

Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican Government, calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States. All foreigners, by a decree of the 23d day of September, and after six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the barrassments arising from the surrounding cir-cumstances, the credit of the Government should business of selling by retail any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against this decree our Minster has not failed to remonstrate.

The trade heretofore carried on by our citizens with Santa Fe, in which much capital was already invested, and which was becoming of daily increasing importance, has suddenly been arrested by a decree of virtual prohibition on the part of the Mexican Government. When

> These opinions relative to the public lands do not, in any manner, conflict with the the obser vance of the most liberal policy towards those of our fellow citizens who press forward into the wilderness, and are the pioneers in the work of its reclamation. In securing to all such their rights of pre-emption, the government performs but an act of retributive justice for sufferings out an act of reiributive justice for sufferings encountered and hardships endured, and finds ample remuneration in the comforts which its policy insures, and the happiness it imparts.

policy insures, and the happiness it imparts. Should a revision of the tariff, with a view to revenue become necessary in the estimation of Congress, I doubt not you will approach the subject with a just and enlightened regard to the interests of the whole Union. The principles and views which I have heretofore had occasion to submit, remain unchanged. It can, however, never be too often repeated, that the prominent interest of every important pursuit of life requires, for success, permanency and stability in Legislation. These can only be attained by adopting, as the basis of action, moderation in all things; which is as indispensably necessary to secure the harmonious action of the essary to secure the harmonious action of the solitical as of the animal system. In our politshould desire to have its supposed interests advanced at the sacrifice of all others; but union being the great interest, equally precious to all, should be fostered and sustained by mutual concessions, and the cultivation of that spirit of

roceeded.

You will be informed, by the report from the Treasury You will be informed, by the report from the Treasury Department, of the measures taken under the act of the last session, authorizing the re-issue of treasury notes in lieu of those them outstanding. The system adopted in pursuance of existing laws, seems well calculated to save the country a large amount of interest, while it affords conveniences and obviates dangers and expense in the transmission of funds to dichursing agents. I refer you also to that report for the mense proposed by the Secretary to increase the revenue, and particularly to that portion of it which relates to the subject of the warehousing system, which I carnestly urged upon Congress at its fast session, and as to the importance of which my opinion has undergone no change. In view of the disordered condition of the

consideration of your predecessors a proposition the United States to China, in August of present year, who, from the latest accounts are from him, was at Suez, in Egypt, on 25th September last, on his route to China. sanction—not in detail, but in principle—of regard to the Indian tribes residing within in the executive office. That proposition templated the issuing of treasury notes of de-nominations not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be employed in payment of the obligations of the Government in lieu of gold and silver, at the option of the public creditor, and to an amount not exceeding \$15,000,000. It was proposed to make them receivable everywhere, and to establish at various points depositories for gold and silver, to be held in trust for the redemption of such parts are a training their conditions. and a support of the support of the composition to concur with the cause of the proposed at the concern control of the concern control of the concern control of the contro

time of war.

The expenditures of the War Department have been considerably reduced in the last two years; contingencies, however, may arise, which would call for the filling up of the regiments with a full complement of men, and make it very desirable to remount the corps of dragoons, which by an act of the last Congress was directed to be dissolved.

mend any material change in annual appropriations. The interests which are involved are of too important a character to lead to the recommendation of any other than a liberal policy. Adequate appropriations ought to be made to enable the Executive to fit out all the ships that are now in a course of building, or that may require repairs, for active service in the shortest possible time, should any emergency arise which may require it. An efficient navy, while it is the cheapest means of public defence, en lists in its support the feelings of pride and confidence, which brilliant deeds and heroic valor have heretofore served to strengthen and confirm.

I refer you particularly to that part of the Secretary's report which has reference to recent experiments in the application of steam, and in the construction of war steamers, made under the superintendence of distinguished officers of the navy. In addition to other manifest improvements in the construction of the steam-engine, and typlication of the motive power, which has rendered ihem more appropriate to the use of ships of war, one of those officers has brought into use a power which makes the steam-ship most formidable, either for attack or defence. I cannot too strongly recommend this subject to your consideration, and do not hesitate to express my enre conviction of its great importance.

I call your particular attention, also, to that portion of the Secretary's report which has reference to the act of the late session of Congress, which prohibited the transfer of any balance of appropriation from other heads of appropriation to that for building, equipment, and repair.—

The repeal of that prohibition will enable the department to give renewed employment to a large class of workmen, who have been necessarily discharged, in consequence of

The repeal of that prohibition will enable the department to give renewed employment to a large class of workment who have been necessarily discharged, in consequence the want of means to pay them—a circumstance attende especially at this season of the year, with much privation and suffering.

and suffering. The Missouri," by fire, in the Bay of G traiter, where she had stopped to renew her supplies coal, on her voyage to Alexandria, with Mr. Cushing, the American Minister to China, on board. There is groun American Minister to China, on board. There is ground for high commendation of the officers and men for the coolness, and intrepldity, and perfect submission to discipline evinced under the most trying circumstances. Surrounded by a raging fire, which the utmost exertions could not subdue, and which threatened momentarily the explosion of her well-supplied magazines, the officers exhibited no signs of fear, and the men obeyed every order with alacrity. Nor was she abandoned until the last gleam of hope of saving her had expired. It is well worthy of your consideration, whether the losses sustained by the officers and crew in this unfortunate affair should thy of your consideration, whether the e reimbursed to them.

I cannot take leave of this painful subject with-

out adverting to the aid rendered upon the occasion by the British authorities at Gibraltar, and the commander, officers, and crew, of the British ship-of-the-line "The Malabar," which was lying at the time in the bay. Everything that gener-osity or humanity could dictate was promptly per-formed. It is by such acts of good-will by one to another of the family of nations, that fraternal eelings are nourished, and the blessings of per

manent peace secured.

The report of the Postmaster General will bring you acquainted with the operations of that department during the past year, and will suggest to you such modifications of the existing laws as in your opinion the exigencies of the public service may require. The change which the country has undergone of late years in the mode of travel and currency at the time, and the high rates of extransportation, has afforded so many facilities for the hange between different parts of the country, I felt it to be incumbent on me to present to the transmission of mail-matter out of the regular circumspection in order to enable the officer at the Journal, with Mr. Gilmer's motion to strike out head of the department to restrain the expenditures within the income. There is also too much reason to fear that the franking privilege has run nto great abuse. The department, nevertheless, en conducted with the greatest vigor, and has attained, at the least possible expense, all the useful objects for which it was established.

In regard to all the departments, I am quite hapby in the belief that nothing has been left undo py in the belief that nothing has been left undone which was called for by a true spirit of economy, or by a system of accountability rigidly enforced. This is, in some degree, apparent from the fact, that the Government has sustained no loss by the default of any of its agents. In the complex, but, at the same time, beautiful machinery of our system of covernment, it is not a matter of sursystem of government, it is not a matter system of government, it is not a matter of sur-prise that some remote agency may have failed for an instant to fulfil its desired office; but I feel confident in the assertion, that nothing has occur red to interrupt the harmonious action of the Government itself; and that while the laws have been executed with efficiency and vigor, the rights neither of State nor individuals have been

rampled on or disregarded. In the mean time the country has been steadily advancing in all that contributes to national greatness. The tide of population continues unbrokenly to flow into the new States and Territories where a refuge is found not only for our native-born fellow-citizens, but for emigrants from all parts of the civilized world, who come among us to partake of the blessings of our free institutions, and to aid by their labor to swell the current of our wealth and power.

It is due to every consideration of public policy

that the lakes and rivers of the West sho ceive all such attention at the hands of Congress

dence, I succeeded to the presidential office, the state of public affairs was embarrassing and critical. To add to the irritation consequent upon a long-standing controversy with one of the most powerful nations of modern times, involving not on, by questions of boundary, (which, under the most favorable circumstances, are always embarrassing, but at the same time important and high principles of maritime law-border controversies between the citizens and subjects of the two countries had engendered a state of feeling and of conduct which threatened the most calamitous consequences. The hazards incident to this state of things were greatly heightened by the arrest and imprisonment of a subject of Great Britain, who, acting (as it was alleged) as a part of a military force, had nided in the commission of an act violative of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and involving the murder of a citizen of the State of New York. A large amount of claims against the Government of Mexica, remained unadjusted, and a war of several years' continuance with the savage tribes of Florida still prevailed, attended

in dietation. The Government has originated with the States and the people, for their own benefit and advantage; and it would be subversive of the foundation-principles of the political edifice which they have reared, to persevere in a measure which, in their mature judgments, they had either repudiated or condemned. The will of our constituents, clearly expressed, should be regarded as the light to guide our footsteps; the true difference between a monarchical or aristocratical government and a republic being, that in the first, the will of the few prevails over the will of the many; while in the last, the will of the many should be alone consulted.

The report of the Secretary of War will bring you acquainted with the condition of that important branch of the public service. The army and regiment, as little more than a nucleus a round which to rally the military force of the country in case of war; and yet its services in preserving the peace of the ronters are of a most mportant nature. In all cases of emergency, the military force of the militar of the several States; and it may well deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a new and more perfect organization might not be panies of the Union for the present, and of easy application to the great body of the militar in the military consequence, the relinace of the country is properly placed in the military to the volunteer companies of the Union for the present, and of easy application to the great body of the militar in the military consequence, the relinace of the country is properly placed in the military to the volunteer companies of the Union for the present, and of easy application to the great body of the militar in the military consequence, peace was preserved to without a sacrifice of the national honor; the war in Florida was brought to a speedy termination; a large portion of the claims on Mexico have been fully adjudicated, and are in a course of payment, while justice has been rendered to us in other many in a great measure restored, and th industry once more reap the rewards of skill and labor honestly applied. The operations of trade rest on a sound currency, and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount. In this condition of things, I have felt it to be my duty to bring to your favorable consideration matters of great interest, in their present and ultimate results; and the only desire which I feel in connexiou with the future is, and will continue to be, to leave the country prosperous, and its institutions unimpaired.

JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, December, 1843.

### WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR. CINCINNATI:

Wednesday, December 13, 1843.

Communications Of E. Corner and Dr. Brooke, are necessarily laid over till next week.

Facts for the People.

The twelfth number of the Facts for the Pec ple will be issued next week. As was intimated last week, a list of names with the accounts will be sent with each packet addressed to the Post Master. Let all our friends who feel an interest in the success of this plan for disseminating anti-slavery truth, bestir themselves. Some part of your leisure hours during the holidays, can be well employed in furtherance of the cause, by pro- land is estimated at \$14,071,178,23. curing subscribers to the 2d volume, which will commence on the first of January. Those of our friends who so kindly furnished us names last friends who so kindly furnished us names last were made out in accordance with the pub-year will greatly oblige us by attending to lished conditions, for those who pay at the it for us again. The Monthly must go ahead, end of the term, that is at the rate of \$3 a We cannot do without it. It has already accom- year. But I only ask \$2 a year, from those plished much, and will, we trust, do good service vet. We intend to make the next volume especially interesting to those who have had but my travels in the cause of suffering humani little opportunity of becoming acquainted with ty. anti-slavery doctrine, especially in its bearings on the political question. We want to make converts, and this must be our means.

Let every anti-slavery and liberty man and woman do their duty, and the work will be accomplished. The next (twelfth) number will contain a reply to Mr. O'Connell's Letter, report- of a man's skin, but wherever it has the ed by a committee to a large meeting recently power, it tramples the poor man under foot, held in this place, and adopted by said meeting as robs him of his rights, takes from him the an expression of its views on the question of proceeds of his labor, and subjects him to

Washington.

Senate, December 6 .- Mr. Walker gave notice and graduation of the price of the public lands. On motion of Mr. Tappan, it was resolved that there should be added to the joint rules of the two Houses, a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee on the Library.

House, December 6 .- Mr. Barnard's motion, per will cease. for the amendment of the Journal so as to state the facts in relation to his offering a certain paand per, and for the insertion of his protest in the that part of the motion which proposed the insertion of the protest, came up for discussion. It is not worth while to give any report of the

discussions or proceedings on this question, so various, complicated and unprofitable were they. been small, amounting to only 2,118 barrels by After divers motions and decisions, Mr. Wise canal, 277 by the Railroad, and 50 by the River, raised a point of order, which led to a tedious, rambling debate; when on motion of Cave Johnon, the whole subject was postponed for the sake of going into the election of officers.

Caleb J. McNulty, of Ohio, and Matthew St. Clair Clarke, of Va., were nominated for the \$3 75. The price at New York on the 6th inst. elerkship. The former was elected, having reeived 124 votes, and his competitor 66.

Mr. McNulty, may be qualified for the office, but had he not been one of that class of men who rank as Northern men with Southern principles, he might have whistled for an elec-

A bill introduced by C. J. Ingersoll, to refund the fine imposed upon General Jackson, was read whole House, and made the order of the day for New York on the 6th inst. was 103c.; and at the 7th.

A resolution was offered by Mr. McKay, that the House now go into the election of public printer, to which an amendment was made by Mr. Gilmer to this effect, that the printer who may be elected by the House, continue to serve until the close of the present Congress, unless it should be in the meantime provided that the public printing should be separated from the political press. The yeas and nays were asked, and pen-

ing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing such punishment. Notice was given by Mr. Koch that he would introduce a bill for the printing of the laws of each

Various bills of incorporation were considered

House, Dec. 8TH .- The day was chiefly con med in a discussion on the bill to reduce the pay of members of the legislature. Judging from the report, the debates were frequently rude, and unleasant, and the speeches of some of the members dictated by a view to mere party-effect. We hardly think so much is to be gained by re- ward, deceased, John

we from Congress is received up to the ont on the 7th inst. BLAIR and RIVES were elected Printers. Some effort was made to make the appointment subject to the contingency of a separation of the patronage of the Government from the public press. It did not

NEWTON LANE, Esq. of Kentucky, was elec ted Serjeant at Arms, and Jesse E. Dow. Doc

The Speaker requested that the appointm of the Committee on Elections might not devolve upon him as a petition had been presented ontesting his right to a seat in the House, and it was ordered that the committee be appoint by the Speaker pro tem Mr. BEARDSLEY.

Mr. Adams asked and obtained leave to offer esolution providing for the appointment by Congress of two chaplains of different denom who should interchaage weekly.

The resolution was adopted. And, at a very late hour, the House adjourned

to Monday. The Message and Texas.

It is not difficult to infer the desire of the Pres ident in relation to Texas, from the manner is which he speaks of the relations of that country to Mexico and the United States. He would have it annexed to our Union, and yet shrinks from openly recommending it. But, he tries to pave the way for future action. Mexico is spoken of in a tone of haughty displeasure; though she has punctually, according to his own statement, fulfilled her engagements with us. Texas is alluded to, as bone of our bone, are with us, in origin, sympathies and institutions; and it is darkly hinted that a certain "policy" may become necessary, in which case the Executive will not be deterred by the menaces of Mexico, but will do its duty, and throw itself upon the patriotism of the people! What high-handed measure is this, in contemplation, in the prosecution of which Mr. Tyler will throw himself, not on the patriotism of the Senate, or Congress, but of the People? Does he really harbor the idea of occupying Texas, by the United States' forces, in accordance with a suggestion in one of the New Orleans papers?

MARYLAND.—The actual State Debt of Mary

Western Freeman

The Bills sent to my subscribers last week who will do me the favor, of sending the money immediately, to enable me to pay my debts, so that I can be at liberty to resume

I want to see my friends face to face, and tell them of the sufferings which I have seen, resulting from aristocratical oppression on the other side of the water. I want to make mineering spirit of aristocracy is the same in all lands, and that it regards not the color the lowest extreme of degradation and

But my friends, I must wait here for mo-Senate, December 6.—Mr. Walker gave notice ney to pay my debts, before I can visit you. of his intention to bring in a bill for the reduction Send me then if possible, next week, two thirds the amount specified in the bill; this will make square all accounts between us, including payment in full for the Philanthro-pist, which will be sent to my subscribers, on my account, till the 18th of 4th mo., (April) 1844, at which time my interest in the pa ARNOLD BUFFUM.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Statement Of the Flour, Grain, and Provision Market, of this city.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12, 1843. FLOUR .- The receipts for the past week have in all, 2,445 brls. The advance since our last statement has been about 10 cents per barrel, and the market has been very brisk. The last sales

from Canal and Wagon were at \$3 70 and inspection-from store \$3 72-and from City Mills was \$4 56 @ 4 62; and at Baltimore on the 7th inst. \$4 25 @ 4 314. WHEAT .- Wheat still continues to come in more sparingly than could be wished. The re-

ceipts by Wagons cannot be stated, but those by all other channels, for the past week, amount to but 684 bushels by the Canal, 149 by the Rail Road, and 1,510 by the River-in all, 2,343 bushels. The price remains firm at 70c. per bushel for twice by its title, referred to the Committee of the Ohio, and 71@73c. for Illinois. The price at Baltimore on the 7th inst. 88@93c. for good to prime Maryland red. HOGS.—We heard of no sales yesterday morn-

ing. During the latter half of last week there was an advance generally in matters connected with the pork trade, and we incline to the opinion that the business of the week was considerably less than that of either of the three preceding weeks. Light Hogs, such as had been at \$2,25 @2,35, were at 2,30@2,40, and there was a corresponding rise in other descriptions. A fair quotation of extremes now would be about \$2,30 @2,75-though there was a sale on Friday of a A movement has been made on the subject of lot averaging near 270lbs. at \$2,70, and of a small capital punishment. A bill passed for instruct- lot averaging about 180, at \$2,00. City made pork barrels have gone up from 87 tc. to \$1,12 to 1,25; and freight on Pork to New Orleans from 50 to 75c per barrel.

LARD .- New Lard, No. 1, was offered in the city on Saturday at 5c., and taken.

QUOTATIONS .- We emit our table of quo tations, in the first place because we are pressed for room this week, and in the next, because they are without material alteration, other than those mentioned in the preceding Remarks.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF HAMILTON COUNTY, PLEAS OF HAMILTON COUNTY, STATE OF OHIO, TO NOVEM-BER TERM, 1843. Alexander R. Chase, Adm'r. of John Wood-

By Divine Providence, XVI. Pope (of that name), relative to refraining from traffic in Blacks. Rome: printed at the Urban

GREGORY XVI. OF THE POPES OF THAT NAME. For the further remembrance of the case. Placed at the supreme head of the Apos-tolate, and although with no merits of our own contributing thereto, acting as vicege-rent of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who in consequence of his very great love for us, having been made man, deigned to die also for the redemption of the world, we think it falls within the sphere of our pastoral care, that we strive by every means in our power to turn away the faithful from the inhuman traffic in blacks, or in any class of men whatsoever. It is true when the light of the gos-pel began first to be diffused, those wretched eings, who at that time were falling in so by reason especially of wars then prevailing, felt their condition to be most alleviated with Christian masters. For, inspired by the Holy Spirit the Apostle taught slaves themselves on the one hand to obey their masters in the flesh as they would Christ; and to do the will of God from the heart; while on the other hand they directed mas-ters to treat their slaves kindly, and to render unto them whatsoever is just and fair, and also to forego any threats, well knowing that the Lord of these, as well as of themselves, is in the heavens, and that there is with him no respect of persons(1). Since, however, true love towards all was most strongly recommended everywhere by the law of the Gospel, and since Christ our Lord had declared that he would consider as done, or refused unto himself, whatever of kind-ness and compassion should have been extenit easily resulted therefrom that Christians not only regarded their slaves, especially if Christians, in the light of brothers(3), but were also more ready to bestow freedom on those who might deserve it, which Gregory of Nyssa shows was a custom to be done on the celebration in particular of the Paschal Rites(4). Nor were there wanting those who, animated by a still more ardent love for their species, consigned themselves to bondage in order to free others therefrom, many of whom that Apostolic Man and also predecessor of ours, of most holy memory, Clement I., testifies that he was acquainted with(5). In process of time, therefore, now that the darkness of heathen superstition has been more fully dissipated, and when the manners of less civilized communities also have been softened down by the gentle influence of faith working through Love, things have come at length to such a pass, that for many ages back no persons have been held in slavery among many nations of lavery, in widely separated and remote Indians, Blacks, or other wretched been made captives by others, to counten-

Christians. There were, it is true, from time to time, we say it to our very great sorrow, some of the very number of the Faithful, who, shamefully blinded by the desire of filthy lucre, did not hesitate to reduce to individuals, or else by establishing and gradually enlarging a traffic in those who have ance the shameful conduct of these last. Many Roman Pontiffs, it is true, of glorious memory, predecessors of ours, did not fail, in accordance with their high office, to censure severely the practices of those men, as injurious to their spiritual safety, and disgraceful to the Christian name; and from also, they clearly saw that this result would follow, that unbelieving nations the Apostolic Churches in Portugal; in which letters those individuals are very severely censured by name who dared or preverely censured by name who dared or preplaces, or in any way to deprive aforesaid line of conduct advice, aid, favor, and assistance, under any pretext or color whatever the practices above alluded to(6).

gions, given on the 20th day of December, I shall never forget her sad imploring look, as I was about leaving the prison. It was 1741, in which he strove to arouse the anxious feelings of the Priests themselves towards this same end(7). Before this also, greater advantage, but, availing himself of in bondage. the same opportunity, animadverted severely upon those Christians, who were accusted to drag the Neophytes into slavery (8). And even in our times, Pius VII., in- not more than ten years of age, with entirely cease among Christians. These drive her almost mad.

Those decrees of the Pontiffs just mentioned,

we, THEREFORE, desiring to remove was used in cases of sickness. In the corso great a disgrace as this from all the borders of Christendom, and the whole subject children, we noticed a few bed clothes on the floor, which, we suppose, served them for a bed. With these exceptions, we saw round the floor, which, we suppose, served them for a bed. With these exceptions, we saw round the floor, which is a suppose, served them for a bed. With these exceptions, we saw round the floor in the floor. Roman Church, being also admitted to our nothing about the prison which looked like counsel), do hereby, treading in the footsteps of our predecessors, by virtue of our Apostolic Authority, admonish and earnest-

th. i. ch. 56, vol. i. Bibl. Gall.

they were not human beings, but the meres animals, in whatever way reduced to slave ry, are without any distinction, in the violation of the laws of justice and humanity bought, sold, and sometimes condemned to endurance of the most painful labors. and by which, moreover, through the hope of gain, that originally offered itself to the owners of slaves, by means of this same traffic, dissensions, also, and perpetual hos tilities are as it were continually nurtured

in the countries of those unfortunate men. WE, THEN, by virtue of our Apostoli Authority, censure all the aforesaid practices, as utterly unworthy of the Christian name, and by that same authority, we strictly prohibit and interdict any Ecclesiastic of Layman from presuming to uphold under any pretext or color whatsoever, that same great numbers into the cruellest servitude traffic in Blacks, as if it were lawful in its nature, or otherwise to preach [predicare] or in any way whatsoever publicly or privately to teach [docere] in opposition to those things which we have made the subject of admonition in this our Apostolic

Letter. In order moreover that this same letter [Bull] of Ours may the more easily become known unto all and that no one may allege an ignorance of it, we decree and comman it to be promulgated according to custom by one of our messengers at the gates of the Church of the First of the Apostles [St. Peter's] and of the Apostolic Chancellary, as also at those of the Palace on the Monte Citatorio, and in the Campo Di Fiore; and copies of the same to be left affixed in those

Given at Rome, at the Church of St. Maris Maggiore, under the Fishermans Seal, on ded or refused to the lowly and the needy(2), the 3d day of December, 1839, in the 9th year of our Pontificate.

ALOISE LAMBRUCHINI, CARDINAL.

[From the Philadelphia Enquirer.]

Visit to a Slave Prison. A few days since, in company with som friends, I visited a slave prison in a large city, not a thousand miles off. Adjoining the House and fronting a street is a one story building, over the door of which, painted in conspicuous characters, is a sign The proprietor is a good looking man, and withal quite gentlemanly in his manners. He, ordinarily, and for aught I know, universally treats visitors with politeness, and my key. hows them his prisoners and the internal arrangements of his prison without hesitation. The day previous to our visit, he shipped a cargo of eighty-eight human chatels to some port in the South.

Would to God that some kind wind a heaven ward flight. would waft the vessel with her precious cargo of "slaves and souls of men," some port in Victoria's dominions! We to perhaps forty years of age. The proprietor introduced the youngest as Crow, Jr." At his request, or perhaps seraph's harp. She t more correctly speaking, at his command, rious form, and said: more correctly speaking, at his command, the boy performed one of his feats of "jumping Jim Crow." It was, without doubt killfully done. Of this, however, I am no judge, never having witnessed a feat of the kind before. It was evidently done to draw off our attention from a contemplation of the real situation of these unhappy beings.

The proprietor was continually occupied in telling how comfortable and happy they were-how much enjoyment they derived from jumping, dancing, fiddling, gallanting, the second apartment we saw a young wother the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, has the same object in view; as well as others in succession, still fuller than the same one gives by T. ers in succession, still fuller than the same newspapers generally, in different sections one given by Urban VIII., on the 22d of April, 1639, to the "collector Jurium" of in Virginia. The proprietor purchased her,

sumed to reduce to slavery, to sell, to buy, to exchange, or to give away the Indians of the East, or West, to separate them from When the suit was commenced, the girl their wives and children, to despoil them of their property, to lead and send them away denied that she was ever sold. He still claimed to own her although she had been them of freedom, to retain them in servitude, working in the family of another individual and also to afford to those pursuing the for several weeks. The case was decided against the girl. A motion was immediately made for a new trial. When we enwhatsoever, or to preach or teach that this tered the room, she was occupied in ironing was lawful, or to aid in any other way She is white, or so nearly, that she would pass for white; possesses a fine figure, and a good degree of personal beauty. Were she Benedict XIV, subsequently established and attired so as to exhibit her natural charms renewed by a new Apostolic Letter to the to the best advantage, she would be considclergy of Brazil, and to certain other re- ered a handsome young woman. I think

enough to have melted a heart of stone. My eyes filled with tears, and gladly would another predecessor of ours still earlier than I have made almost any sacrifice, could I these. Pius II. on the Empire of the Portu- have released her from that gloomy prison. guese being extended in his time to Guinea, Oh! that the females of our land, who are ina country of the blacks, gave, on the 7th of different to the cause of the slave, could 1462, a letter addressed to the have seen that look! It would have been Bishop of Rubi, who was about to set out enough, if they have one kind feeling in for those parts, in which he not only bestowed upon that Prelate full powers for exer- made them henceforth the eloquent and his sacred functions therein, with fearless advocates of their afflicted sisters

enced by the same spirit of religion and countenance expressive of more anxiety love, as his predecessors, zealously interpo-and despair, than any that I have ever looked sed his official influence with those in pow-er, that the traffic in blacks might at length those dear objects of her love, seemed to

decrees and anxious cares on the part of our The other apartment we visited was the predecessors have, with the blessing of God store room. The proprietor showed us the proved of no little avail in protecting the Indians, and others above mentioned, from the ed of the fine fare the inmates of the prison cruelty of invaders, and from the cupidity enjoyed. When a man wishes to sell a of Christian traders. Not to such an extent, however, that this Holy See can con-gratulate itself on the full success of its manity in this? I inquired the present value zealous efforts for the accomplishment of this of slaves. Voung men he informed me, end; seeing that the trade in blacks, though were worth from 4 to \$500 each, and young essened, is still carried on by nu- women from 3 to \$350. In one room, the proprietor pointed out a bed, which he said

Apostolic Authority, admonish and earnestly adjure in the Lord all faithful Christians

(1) Epist. to Ephesians 6: 5, seqq. Epist. to

Colossians 3: 22 seq. 4: 1.

(2) Matt. 25: 35 seqq.

(3) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(vol) iv. of the Bib. Vet. Pat. edited by Galland, and published at Venice, page 318.

(4) De Rea. Dom. Orat. iii. page 420,

(5) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(6) De Rea. Dom. Orat. iii. page 420,

(7) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(8) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(9) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(10) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(11) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(12) Matt. 25: 35 seqq.

(23) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(14) De Rea. Dom. Orat. iii. page 420,

(15) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(16) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(17) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(18) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(19) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(19) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(10) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(10) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

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(11) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(12) Matt. 25: 35 seqq.

(13) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(14) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(15) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(16) Matt. 25: 35 seqq.

(17) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(18) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(18) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

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(18) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom.

(18) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom. very. I have read page after page, and listened to address after address, setting forth its horrors and its cruelties in their length and breadth, yet, after all, the scenes I witnessed in that prison made me feel more than ever before, the wickedness and the cruelty of the abominable system.

of every condition, that no one of them DARE I have often been charged with being a man of one idea, with being too zealous in dians, Blacks, or any other persons of this class, or to despoil them of their property, upon those poor distressed prisoners, and or to reduce them to slavery, or to lend aid thought upon their cruel destiny, my heart to favor to others while doing such things was moved within me, and I involuntarily towards them, or to exercise that inhuman prayed God to forgive me that I had felt traffic, by means of which the Blacks, as if and done so little for the slave; and I resolvation was not at their was not at the state of the slave; and I resolvation was not at the state of the slave; and I resolvation was not at the state of the slave; and I resolvation was not at the state of the slave; and I resolvation was not at the state of the slave; and I resolvation was not at the slave; and I resolvation was n was moved within me, and I involuntarily was moved within me, and I involuntarily an oven the entire size of the lower surface of the prayed God to forgive me that I had felt and done so little for the slave; and I resolved in His strength to let that one idea more completely absorb my mind and to labor with increased zeal, until the day of deliverance shall come to every bondman in the S. D. H.

Pilad. Nov. 8th, 1843.

Sained by this Stove. It is so constructed a log of an oven the entire size of the lower surface of the stove, with reverberatory flues, causing the side too and bottom of the oven to become equally an uniformly heated, by which bread, without being turned, will bake on all sides alike, as perfectly a can be done in a brick oven.

The subscribers have four sizes, splendid ne patterns, made expressly for their use. varying i price from \$25 to \$50, which they will be happy the show to those who may call at their store.

FRENCH & WINSLOW.

Columbia st, 2 doors west of Main,

HOPE AND MEMORY. BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

friend came and kissed it. Her name was Memory.
She said: "Look behind thee, and tell

me what thou seest." The child answered: "I see a little

by the pillow. Hope sang a melodious song, and said:
Hope sang a melodious song, and said:
Follow me, and every morning thou shalt
The stock at all times amply replenished. wake with a smile as sweet as the pretty

lay I sung thee." But memory said: "Hope, is there any need that we should contend. He shall be mine as well as thine: and we shall be to him as sisters all his life long."

So he kissed Hope and Memory, and he was beloved of them both. While he slept peacefully, they sat silently by his side, weaving rainbow tissues into dreams.— When he awoke, they came in with the lark, to a good morning, and he gave a hand to each. He became a man. Every day Hope guided him to his labor, and every night he supped with Memory at the table of Knowl-

But at length Age found him and turns his temples gray. To his eye the world seemed altered! Memory sat by his elbowchair, like an old and tried friend. He looked at her seriously, and said; "Hast thou not lost something that I

trusted to thee?" And she answered: "I fear so; for the lock of my casket is worn. Sometimes I am weary and sleepy, and Time purloins ble Dictionary, Bibbe Geography, Teacher Taught, my key. But the gems that thou didst give me, when life was new,-I can account for all-see how bright they are?"

While they thus sadly conversed, Hope put forth a wing that she had worn, folded under her garment, and tried its strength in

The old man laid down to die, and when into the soul went forth from the body, the angels took it, and Memory walked with it through visited five apartments in the prison. In the the open gate of Heaven. But Hope lay first were some six or eight males, from ten down at the threshold, and gently expired, as a rose giveth out her last odors.

Her parting sigh was like the music of She breathed it into a glo-'Immortal happiness! I bring thee a sou

that I have led through the world. It is now time that JESUS hath redeemed it.'

Newspaper Statistics. There are at present 138 newspapers circu

lated in London; the yearly circulation of of which amounts to 36,271,020 papers, and the advertisement duty to 48,1791. 10s.-There are 214 English country papers in circulation, the total yearly sale of which circulation in Scotland is 1,478,940, and the advertisement duty is 12,595l. 12s. In Wales there are ten papers in circulation, the highest of which averages only 1500 per week. The circulation of the rest is uncer tain, some times rising to 10,000 per month and sometimes falling to 100. The total yearly circulation is 88,000, and the adverisement duty is 305l. 18s. 6d. There are 25 papers circulated in Dublin, the yearly sale of which amounts to 3,366,406 papers, and the advertisement duty is 4.509/. 8s -There are 58 Irish country papers, the yearly circulation of which is 2,435,068, and 12,000 supplements. The advertisement duty amounts to 36861. 16s.

CABALISTICS .- The Courrier Français publishes the following remarks;-"The cabalistic number 13, is connected in a singular manner with the life of Louis Phil ippe, the King of the French. He was hore in 1773, he emigrated in 1793. His emigration finished in 1813, He is at presen in the 13th year of his reign. In 13 years the Count de Paris will be of age. King has 13 palaces—the Tuileries, the Louvre, the Palais Royal, the Elysee Bourbon, Neuilly, St. Cloud, Mendon, Versailles Compiegne, Fontainbleau, Eu, Pau, and The civil list amounts to 13,000. 000f. On the 13th of July, the Duke of Orleans died. The King has 13 children and grand children. His life has been 13 times n danger since 1830. In fine, the King has seen 13 governments established in France, including his own."

They tell a good story at Northampton bout the editor of the New Orleans Picayune. He stopped at the stage house, with the intention of spending some days in that beautiful town. After a reasonable time he ecame dry, and called for a glass of bransays the landlord, 'we have no license to sell spirits-we don't keep the article.' The Editor visited the other public houses,-looked into the groceries and celars, made close inquires but found them all tetotal. He returned to the stage house with a long face—'Landlord,' says he, 'tell me the nearest place where I can get a glass of brandy, for I'm too dry to stay here any longer.'—'I guess you can get it at Green. field, for they grant licenses there, and it is all tetotal. He returned to the stage house longer.'-'I guess you can get it at Green-field, for they grant licenses there, and it is said they sell spirit.' 'How far is it?'—
'Twenty miles,' 'What time does the stage 'Twelve o'clock at night.' 'Well,

landlord, book me for Greenfield.' So it has grown into a proverb, that when one calls for liquor he says, Book me for Greenfield,' and when he is corned he is said to be 'Booked for Greenfield.'-Hampton

Washingtonian.

CINCINNATIL

A little baby lay in the cradle, and Hope came and kissed it. When its nurse gave it a cake, Hope promised another to-morrow; and when its young sister brought a flower, over wheih it clapped its wings and crowed, Hope told of brighter ones which it would gather for itself.

The babe grew to a child, and another the babe grew to a chi

use.

Very truly, yours,

WM. N. DOUGLASS,

N. E. corner of 7th and Main sts.

ELNATHAN PETTIT,

Boarding House, Lower Market st, East of Syca

Sept. 1-tf.

And Memory said: "I will teach thee to get honey from the book, that will be sweet to thee when thou art old."

The child became a youth. Once, when he went to his bed, Hope and Memory stood by the pillow.

The subscribers have on hand a large assort by the pillow.

They are selling at very moderate advances only for Cash or undoubted credit—and feel confident that the quality of their goods and their prices will be found to be such, as to induce those who call once, to come again.

C. DONALDSON, & Co.

GEORGE L. WEED,
PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER,
AND STATIONER,
North side 4th between Main and Walnut sts. BIBLE, SUNDAY SCHOOL, AND TRACT DEPOSITORY.

Has for sale
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Theological, Classical, Miscellan
and

# School Books and Stationery.

L. WEED'S large assortment of Sunday School Books include the publications of the American Sunday School Union, the Massa-chusetts Sunday School Society, and a great va-riety of Juvenile Works suitable for Sunday School Libraries.

AIDS TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS: Union Bi-

Mars and all the requisites for conducting SMALL BOOKS FOR PREMIUMS, a large as

rom 50 cents per 100 and upwards.
GEO. L. WEED is in the receipt of regular nonthly supplies of new works from the Eastern

CLOTHS, CASIMERES AND VESTINGS. RAVENS Cord Beaver Cloths; Super West of England, and American Blue-black, Insible Green, Blue and Brown Broad Cloths. French Doe Skin, Fancy and Plain Cassimer (a fine assortment.) An assortment of Cassinets, and Jeans; Su-

perb Casimere, and Satin Vestings. For sale low by W. H. MUSSEY, 195 Main st., West side, between 4th and 5th oct 19 TOHN JOLLIFFE. Attorney and Coun

sellor at Law, office, Third street, between Main and Sycamore, opposite the Post Office. He will practice in Clermont and Hamilton counties, and will continue to practice in Brown. until his business in that county shall be close aug 28-tf

OCTORS H. & H. J. COX, respectfully tender their services to the citizens of Cincinnati. Office and residence on the west

ment of Boots and Shoes, of superior style and workmanship, which they offer cheap for cash.

Manufacture Lead Pipe, Hatters' Kettles, Baths, Chemical Apparatus, &c. aug 28tf BROWN'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOUSE, 20 Clayton
Square, near the Railway Station, Liverpool,
England. Private Sitting Rooms, Stabling and

Coach House. SHEPARD & CO.
STEREOTYPE FOUNDERS, PRINTERS,

and Agents for Wm. Hagar & Co's New York Type Foundry, Columbia street, two doors east of Main, south side, Cincinnati.

The Stereotyping Department is furnished with ample founts of New Type, and other materials for stereotyping Books and Jobs of every description, in the best manner.

boat Bills, &c.

Type, Cards, and Paper for sale.

STATE OF OHIO,
HAMILTON COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURTY
OF CINCINNATI,

JOSEPH JONES
IN CHANCERY
S.
Eliza Bonsall, the widow, Mary Bonsall, Anna
Report Legal, Report Legal, Repol, Report Legal, Report Legal, Report Legal, Report Legal, Repo

B. Whelan, John G. Whelan, Robert S. Potts, William Reynolds, Joseph McFarland, William L. Talbott, Thomas G. Lea Andrew Frederick, J. H. Mayer, Henry L. Wilson, James Ferguson, George Concklin, James Bordin, John Dickey, William Montfort, William M. Hubbell, Jeremiah H. Story, N. S. Hubbell, Catharine A. Gale, the President, Directors and Company of the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Sarah Mason admx. of James M. Mason, William Crossman and Oliver Loyell executors of Watson

These decisions are contrary to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the question, which held that legislative action is essential to give effect to a constitutional enactment.—N. Y. Sun.

These decisions are contrary to a decision of the sules of this court a decree will be taken pro confesso, against them and a decree will be had for the sale of said mortgaged premises action is essential to give effect to a constitutional enactment.—N. Y. Sun.

H. HALL, Sol'r.

Nov 21 1843.

DODO'S HAT STORE

THE NEW SACRED MUSIC BOOK THE NEW SACRED MUSIC BOOK.

A NEW and Enlarged Edition of the Second
Volume of "Mason's Sacred Harp,"
is now published, and meets with a large share
of public favor. The following notice from the
Gezette, conveys a good idea of the Work:

"We have received a copy of the new and remodelled edition of Mason's Sacred Harp, Vol.
2. The Book appears well. It is handsomely
printed, upon a beautiful type, with fine paper,
and most substantially bound, and altogether presents a very attractive appearance.

ents a very attractive appearance.

With regard to the intrinsic merits of the work With regard to the intrinsic ments of the work, it is almost superfluous for us to speak, the source from which it emanates is a sure guarantee of its excellency. The name of Mason is intimately identified with whatever is "lovely and of good report" in the musical line.

The second volume of the Harp is now, to all intents and purposes, a new book, having been enlarged and thoroughly improved to meet the demands of the musical world. Among the most prominent new features in the work, we notice

prominent new features in the work, we notice the introduction of the elementary principles "pe-culiar to the Messrs. Masons," and which are cular to the Messrs. Masons," and which are held in high esteem by practical teachers; also a copious supply of metrical and select pieces; together with an entire new series of modern Chants, for popular church worship; great attention has recently been paid to this style of music in Boston and other eastern cities,—and we hope our Music Teachers will soon favor us with specimens of this spirited style of Sacred Music, which has heretofore been mainly confined to the performance of the Episcopal church, For sale nov 27-6t.w Bookseller no 20 Pearl st.

STATE OF OHIO, Court of Common Pleas. Hamilton county, Country Comments
In the matter of the last will motion to and testament of Samuel Patmit said writ to record. Texas, deceased.

OTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that Elizabeth Findlay, the executrix in said will named, hath applied to the Court of Common Pleas of said County, to have said will admitted to record, and that said application vill be heard at the February Term, 1844, of said CHASE & BALL Court. Att'ys for appricant.

THE WORLD DESTROYED!!

T is a common adage, that a world of sin is committed, and in the common acceptation of the mitted, and in the common acceptation of the term, we say that a WORLD of distress, misery and disease has been destroyed (during the last twelve months) by the use of 'DR. HALSTEAD'S MAGNETIC REMEDIES.' We mean his Magnetic Ether, Galvanized Plaster, and Electric Pills, in which those most powerful agents in nature, Electricity, Galvanism and Magnetism are so infused in other valuable agents, and the whole so arranged and chemically combined in a series of remedies, that they will remove disease, however settled and deep it may be seated, if the chill of death has not inflicted a mortal wound. Disease cannot hide away from such reseated, if the chill of death has not inflicted a mortal Wound. Disease cannot hide away from such remedial agents as these—they will remove what no
other combination of medicine can even approach.
They enter by the circulating medium into the remotest part of the human system, and therefore come
in immediate contact with disease.

CONSUMPTION has been called an incurable dis-

CONSUMPTION has been called an incurable discase, and very properly so—but through the blessing
of Providence, a remedy is at hand, that has, and
we trust, will remove Consumption in its three first
stages. Therefore, it can be no longer said in truth
that it is an incurable disease—for hundreds of witnesses that have been rescued, are now living monuments of its truth. A warning voice is now sounded
forth to all those who have passed the threshold
of the third stage. COME IN—ERE IT IS TOO
LATE!

We do say, and challenge contradiction, that the Gonaumption can be cured by the Magnetic Remedies No. 1, expressly for long affections, and nothing else. Price five dollars per package—consisting of Electric Pills, Magnetic Ether No. 1, and Galvanized Plaster.

If you, or any dear friend are about to give your-If you, or any dear friend are about to give your If you, or any dear friend are about to give yourside of Walnut between 12th and 13th streets.
nov 11-tf.

IN you, or any dear friend are about to give yourselves up as incurable, while in the first stages of incipient consumption, we beg of you to hold on until
you have tried Magnetic remedies. Here is no cureall fer everything, but one set of remedies for one
kind of diseases. They consist first of Electric Pills,
which impart new life and action to that part of the
system which is clogged up by diseases in their opement of Roots and Shows of a provision state.

S. th. EUSTIS, Plumbers, Pump and Hy drant Makers, west side of Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, Cincinnati;

Manufacture Lead Pine, Herrords. the enemy which has already too usep a note.

the Galvanized Plaster, which laid over the diseased organs, act in concert with the other remedies by opening the pores and producing a steady Galvanic action, which is a powerful auxiliary in removing lung affections. 3d, the Magnetic Ether No. 1, exclusively for diseases of the lung. No medicine has proved so beneficial to weak or diseased lungs as this Ether. It always heals the patient with lofty eight hours after commencing its use. This Battery of Electricity, Magnetism and Galvinism, all act to remove these heretofore incurable diseases—Consomption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. It has become a proverb that where the magnetic remedies fail there is no use to try other medicines, for if THEY don't care, the disease can't be cured by medicine! These powerful elements, when applied to disease will remove it if in a curable state. They are pleasant and can be used by the most delicate.

There are three kinds of Magnetic Ether. No. 1, had done before, and my disease continued in this

eased part, while the Electric Fins and Magnesic Ether are taken internally. Ether No. 2—an en-tirely different number from either of the others— is for Liver affections, Scrofula diseases, &c. This will dissolve tumors, remove humors, and cleanse the blood, in less than one half of the time that any JOSEPH JONES

JOSEPH JONES

IN CHANCERY
Eliza Bonsall, the widow, Mary Bonsall, Anna Bonsall, Isaac Bonsall, and Jane Bonsall, the ceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the admin

DO NOT PROCRASTINATE.—'I am waiting to see their effect upon others," has been the language of too many. A promising young gentleman and lady, not far from this place, waited while one of their acquaintance was trying them, until they became satisfied from actual observation, that they were as good as recommended. They then sent for them, and sent a letter to the proprietors giving a statement of their situations. What was the result? They were pronounced beyond the reach of the remedies. They could not obtain them—for the warp proprietors do not wish to sell them to be taken by those whom they believe to be incurable.—[Rochester Democrat. ter Democrat.

man and Oliver Lovell executors of Watson Lowis deceased, the State of Ohio, the Cincinnation of White Water Canal Company, and the President, Directors and Company of the Franklin Bank of Cincinnation.

Notice is hereby given to all such of the above same defendants, as are non-residents of the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the state of the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the state of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the state of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the state of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the state of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the state of of the state of or the state of of the state of of the state of or the state of the state of of the state of or the state of the

when all others fail,

JANE MARIA STILLWELL, Clinton st.

Doctor Haistead's Magnetic Remedies are sold in

Cincinnati ONLY at the Medicine Store of

SANFORD & PARK.

No. 15, Fourth street, between Main and
nov 6-11

Sargeant & Co. Medina. J.

For sale in Indiana by
D. P. Holloway. Richmond.

Wm M Hughs & Co. Madnov 29—1f.

IN CHANCERY. STTE of OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, A USANNA DUVAL COURT OF COM. PLEASE VS. FEBRUARY TERM 1844.

Vs.

HEZEKIAH DUVAL

The said Hezekish Duval will take notice that Susanna Duval has filed her petition in said court praying, as the wife of the said Hezekish, to be divorced from him, and alleging as a ground for said prayer that he has been wilfully absent from her for three years. A hearing of the said petition will be had at the above named term of said court, at which time and place the defendant may restat if he think proper.

JOHNSTON & JONES.

oct 31 6 w Solr's, for petitioner

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. OTICE is hereby given that Diana Wag-goner has been appointed administratrix of estate of John Waggoner deceased.



Consumption of the Lungs. Liver Complaint, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast, Chronic Coughs, difficul-

ty of breathing, spitting of blood, and all affections of the Pulmonary organs.

"AND THE LEAVES OF THE TREES WERE FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS." Rev. 22d. iii.

TESTIMONIALS.

To THE PUBLIC.—In accordance with the prevailing custom, and in order to show the virtues of this medicine more fully, the following certificates have medicine more fully, the following certificates have been selected; and as it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of those afflicted, we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions or 'FALSE STATEMENTS' of its efficacy; nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. THE PROOFS ARE HERE GIVEN and we solicit an inquiry from the public in VEN—and we solicit an inquiry from the public in-to every case we publish, and feel assured that they will find it a medicine well deserving their patronage and confidence.

REMARKABLE CURES!

NEMARKABLE CURES!

Of all that have been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the two first mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms!

THOMAS LOCHRAN states as follows:—In the

this attack he found himself very liable to take cold, and was very seldom without one during the remainder of the winter. In the following summer his health improved, but in the succeeding winter the cough returned and all the symptoms of consumption began to prey upon his system at once.—He had frequent pans in the chest and likewise in both sides, experienced much difficulty of breathing at times, had copious night sweats, and was allect to an occasional spitting at times and copious night sweats, and was allect to an occasional spitting and had suffered all plants. both sides, experienced much difficulty of breathing at times, had copious night sweats, and was also subject to an occasional spitting of blood. While in this situation he placed himself under a highly res pectable physician, under whose care he remained for two months, but found his disease still growing worse. He then determined to try the THOMP-SONIANS, and persevered with their remedies for ten weeks, which however afforded him no relief. ten weeks, which however afforded him no relief. He next concluded to try the advertised remedies, of which he used many without experiencing any benefit from them. The disease continued progressing gradually until the fall of 1839 when he took a fresh cold, and found himself sinking very fast—having, during the period of his affliction, lost over thirty pounds in weight. He was next advised to try the HOMEPATIC doctors, and remained under their treatment from October, 1839, till the 10th of January, 1840, at which time I first saw him, when he was a almost reduced to a skeleton. After questioning him a short time, I found every symptom of the disease existed in their worst forms, and enter tained but ease existed in their worst forus, and enter tained but little hopes of his recovery. I however ordered him to use the 'BALSAM,' but found very little change during the first three weeks, except relieving th cough and pains of the chest, and restoring his appe cough and pains of the chest, and restoring his appetite. I requested him, however, to persevere with it; and, to my great astonishment, at the end of three months I found him restored to perfect health; at the present time has no symptoms of the disease in any form, except being a little more liable to take cold from any sudden change in the weather. The above statement is in all things true.

THOMAS LOCHRAN.

TESTIMONY.

WE, the undersigned, having been intimately acquainted with the abobe named Thomas Lochran, hereby certify this stantement to be perfectly cor-

GEORGE CURTIS, JOHN MAXWELL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1840. The case of Thomas Cozens is related by himself, as follows, and acknowledged by all who knew him as one of the most astonishing cures ever per-

can be used by the most delicate.

The Stereotyping Department is furnished with ample founts of New Type, and other materials for stereotyping Books and Jobs of every description, in the best manner.

The Printing Department has lately been replenished with all the most approved Book and Fancy Type, Flowers, &c. from the East, by which every description of printing can be executed in the most beautiful style, and at the lowest rates. The assortment of type is particularly adapted to the printing of Cards, Bills of Lading, Blanks of every description, Steam-boat Bills, &c.

The Cards and Paper for all the most approved Book and the Cards and Paper for all the case part, while the Electric Pills and Magnetic Ether. No. 1, for discusses above stated—No. 2, for nervous disease, which has cured the most inveterate cases of the following consplaints, viz.—Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Paplitation of the Heart, Nervous Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Low spirits, Rheumatism and Gout of the worst kinds. Now there is no mistake about this, for we have hundreds of witnesses. For nervous fits, a never-failing cure, and for soreness and weakness of the spine. In diseases of females nothing has eyer proved so successful as these remedies. Recollect! the Galvanic Plaster is put over the discussed part, while the Electric Pills and Magnetic Ether. No. 2.

able me to work at my trade (which is a carpenter) and up to this time I have enjoyed good health.

WINNESS.—I am acquainted with Mr. Thomas Cozens, and having seen him during his illness, I think the above statement entitled to full credit. think the above statement entitled to full credit.
SAMUEL H. BURROUGHS.

SAMUEL H. BURROUGHS.
Gloucester County, SS.
Personally came before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, Thomas Cozens, and being duly affirmed according to the said county. ing to law, saith the above statement is in all things

For sale in Indiana by
D P Holloway. Richmand. Winstandly & Newkirk,
New Albany.

DOCTOR SHERMAN'S MEDICATED WORM

After years of laborious study and research, Dr. Sherman has discovered and compounded what may be called a A Specific for Worms. Many steapts have beretofore been made, but without success: Kings and Emperors have offered large rewards to the discoverer, but they remained unclaim, ed. Dr. Sherman's greatest reward is in the consciousness of doing good: he asks no other onaty from man.

ed. Dr. Sherman's greatest reward is in the consciousness of doing good: he asks no other onny from man.

Thousands upon thousands have gone down to premature graves from Marasmus, or a wasting a way of the body, Eptlepsy, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Locked Jaw, Apoplexy, Mania, Dropay in the Head Palsy, Consumption, Pleurlay, Dysentery, Convulgions, and many other supposed apparent disease; and many have suffered for years and years, and have been doctored for some imaginary complain without the least relief; and others are still suffering, when all the trouble arises from worms, and normy alone, which are entirely overlooked, and when the proper treatment would have saved their lives, and restored them to health. Every observant moder cannot but see and admit the truth—but still many physicians shut their eyes to that all-imposing cause of disease.

Persons of all ages and sexes, from the tender is fant of the breast to old age, are all liable to be dicted with worms. Many a person has suffered his whole life from them, and never suspected it. Different kinds of worms inhabit different parts of the body; but a long dissertation on their particular to cality, origin, &c., is superfluous and nanee.

body; but a long dissertation on their particular is cality, origin, &c., is superfluous and unnecessary, so long as a proper, safe and certain remedy is at hand. That is all the public wants or cares forman's Worm Lozenges, in less than five years, place their reputation far above all other worm medicines.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS Pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breathing at the nose, grinding of the teeth

the nose, grinding of the teeth during the eps and at times a paleness about the lips, with tushed cheeks,—bleeding at the nose, a gnaving ensation at the stomach, flashes of heat over the urface of the body, slight chills or shivering readache, drowsings and the stomach of the body. surface of the body, slight chills or shivering, headache, drowsiness, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming,—the eyes dull and heavy, with a dut circle under them, tingling sensation in the ears, pal pitation of the heart, hesitancy in the speech, craving for dirt, chalk, ashes, or other unatural diet, irritable temper, numbness of the limbs—Gilike to music, particularly the organ,—sometimes a troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, pallid hus, fits, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stemach or bowels, fatigue, nausea, squeamish ness, voraclous appetite, leanness, bloated stometh or limbs, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, a sense of something rising in the throat itching of the anus towards night, a frequent de itching of the anns towards night a frequent de sire to pass something from the bowels, and some-times discharges of slime and mucus.

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heart, pain and occasional numbness of his limb and always felt fatigued; shooting pains in and cqustant desire to pass something from his bowi-and durting pains in different parts of his body. gnawing sensation at the stomach, slight chills an flashes of heat, drowsiness and dizziness, frightf dreams, and so miserable was he that he had rath die than live. Dr. R. told him that he had wom and he could cure him. The man shook his het and said it was impossible,—but he would and said it was impossible,—but he would try-enthe Dr. gave him a box of Sherman's Work Lozenges,—and told him to take them according to the printed directions accompanying them. He returned in three days, and said he felt like a new being—that the first dose brought away a tapy-work 70 or 80 feet long, and the second dose brought way about 28 feet more. Thus two doses of Sherman's West feet more. man's Worm Lozenges effected a cure,—and al though but a few months have elapsed, he is now a fat and hearty as he ever was in his life. After you of misery, swallowing enormous quantities of mediae, and spending hundreds of dollars, he necured by only one 25 cent box of these celebrate

Capt. F. Weld, of the brig Lavinia of this port, w Gapt. F. Weld, of the brig Lavinia of this port, and complaining for a long time, with pain and uneasiness in his bowels, dullness, palpitation, headache, lowness of spirit, a constant disposition to yawn and stretch himself. From reading Dr. Sherman's description of the symtoms of worms, he thought they answered to his case, and accordingly took a dose of Sherman's Worm Lozenges, which brought away a tape-worm 17 1-2 feet long. That one dose cured him. He never goes to sea without a full supply of Sherman's Lozenges, and says he wants no other Sherman's Lozenges, and says he wants no other Sherman's Lozenges, and says he wants no

medicine chest.

A. Guthrie, 4 Stanwix Hall, Albany, sold a box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges to a poor woman, whose son had been helpless for two years,—he was unable to dress himself, having lost the physicians had attended him, and exhausted their skill and patience without any relief. Electricity & Galvanism had been resorted to with no better access. In fact, she said every thing had been done that she could think or hear of, and she looked to death, alone to relieve him from his sufferings. death alone to relieve him how does advised in try Sherman's Worm Lozenges,—she did so, and three doses brought away over 1,300 worms,—and in two weeks time he was able to dress and fee imself and walk about the room-an almost mira

ulous evidence of the virtues of Sherman's Worm Lozenges. DR. SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES Have actained a very high reputation. They not, like many articles merely palliative, but possess very great curative properties. They are true ly a healing balm to the irritated or diseased lungs allay all tickling, promote expectoration, and agraeral healthiness of the system. They are alike good for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough attending or following Measles. Tightness of the Chest, Difficulty of breathing, Hives or Croup, and even the Consumption. All recent Coughs will even the Consumption. All recent Goughs ) to them in a few hours: one Loze ige freque stops the most harrassing cases. The follor cases are selected from the multitude of testim

als that are in the Dr.'s possession.

ORDINARY COUGHS AND COLDS Enoch E Camp, Esq., one of the Editors of New York Herald, says, "Desirous to benefit fellow being, who, like myself, are often all with slight affections of the lungs, coughs, &c., sometimes terminate in Consumption, I state, the from no source have I derived so much relief as from your Cough Lozenges, - and from my own experence, I think that their use would cure almost an case of Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, or other a fections of the lungs."

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S

PLASTER.
Only 12 1-2 cents, and warranted better than all of er plasters for curing rheumatism, lumbago, pain weakness in the side, breast, back, or any part of the control of the contro THOMAS COZENS.

Affirmed before me on the 20th day of April, 1843. J. CLEMENT.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the City of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of twenty years—and who, after reading such cases, can doubt the efficacy of this medicine?

New York, January 25, 1843.
I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for twenty four years—sometimes so severely as to be well and astonishing relief that call them the Magic Plaster. J. W. Hoxne, Mr. Nichael Martin, Geo. D. Strone, Esq., J. B. Will, and a multitude of others, who have experienced the spansor of the world. Many persons would 35 to without for as many dollars as they cost cents. They are to make the world. Many persons would 35 to without for as many dollars as they cost cents. They are to make the world. Many persons would 35 to without for as many dollars as they cost cents. They are to make make the spansor of the world. Many persons would 35 to without for as many dollars as they cost cents. They are to corns draws them out by the roots in about days. These are the cheapest and best plaster. They are the cheapest and best plaster.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the corns of the world. Many persons would 35 to corns draws them out by the roots in about days. These are the cheapest and best plaster. They are the cheapest and best plaster.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the world. Many persons would 35 to corns draws them out by the roots in about days. These are the cheapest an this medicine?

New York, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for?

Wenty four years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks—and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest tended by various medi

SWEET BREATH & BEAUTIFUL

Vicar General of New York.

P. S.—The above certificate may be seen at No 125, Fulton street, New York.

For sale by SANFORD & PARK, General Agents for the West, No. 15 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati. Sold also in Cleveland by SANFORD & HAY. WARD, Booksellers, and by H. & E. GAYLORD Druggists.

For sale also by the following agents in Northern Ohio—

Dr. L. J. Iyes. Akron.

Dr. Dr. With Plant. Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Mr. Nedzinskie, the ce ed portrait painter, and a host of others of t distinction use it, no better evidence of its so

distinction use it, no better evidence of its goundaria can be required.

CAUTION—Ask for Sherman's Lozenges, Pitters, or Tooth Paste, and see you get the gening ters, or Tooth Paste, and see you get the gening and on the back of each plaster. See that is a fac-simile of his signature, avoid of all other is a fac-simile of his signature, avoid of all other the ounce, but in boxes—many unprincipled dealer the ounce, but in boxes—many unprincipled dealer they want to deceive you. Dr. Sherman's war house is at 106Nassaustreet, New York.

Cincinnati Lozenge Warehouse, 147 Main stief, between 3rd & 4th streets.

G, F. THOMAS, Agent,